

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Russia's new leader David Watt believes that the massive newspaper coverage of the Soviet succession only covers up how little we really know about Konstantin Chernenko (below)

Super-computer age Spectrum explains the Fifth Generation of computers

Public spending The Public Spending White Paper in detail

Cross country twins Twins are in pursuit of the national cross country championship on Saturday, and Pat Butcher tells why he believes one of them will win

Bedford revisited Friday Page talks to Sybille Bedford whose nostalgic novels are making a reappearance

Special Report Royal Princess. A Special Report on P&O's £100m luxury cruise ship being built in Finland.

Tories will act against extremists

Senior Conservative Party figures have accepted in principle the main recommendations put forward by the Young Conservatives for preventing infiltration by the extreme right. A party committee agreed to tighten procedures, but anger was expressed about the BBC Panorama programme on the organization's report.

Ethel Merman dies aged 75

Ethel Merman, the Broadway singer and actress whose stage career began in 1930 was found dead at her home in New York yesterday. She was 75.



Sheep-goat

Hybrid sheep-goats have been produced in a genetic manipulation experiment. Back page

Pound improves

The dollar's slide continued with key European currencies making significant gains. Sterling was up 1.90 cents at \$1.4425. Page 19

Iranian raid

Iranian jets attacked an Iraqi town only 22 miles from Baghdad, killing three people. Page 5

Leader page 13
Letters: On housing, from Lord Hilton and others; British Telecom, from Sir George Jefferson.

Leading articles: Divorce, GCHQ, Cheltenham; Selffield. Features, pages 10, 12

Phone tapping and the law; halting the US drift to isolationism; Ronald Butt on the university admissions tangle. Spectrum, a profile of Philip Larkin.

Books, page 11
Robert Nye reviews the latest poetry; Woodrow Wyatt on Sidney Bernstein; Andrew Girson on fiction; Fiona MacCarthy reviews Gorillas in the Mist by Dian Fossey.

The art of Korea. A three-page special report to mark the opening of Treasures from Korea, an exhibition at the British Museum.

Obituary, page 14
Mr George Elvin, Mr Walter Forde

Thatcher ignores MPs' call to lift GCHQ ban

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government last night signalled its determination to go ahead and ban trade unions at Cheltenham communications headquarters despite a call by Conservative and Labour MPs to drop its plans if a legally binding, no-disruption agreement can be achieved.

Less than two hours after the all-party select committee on employment recommended the Government to suspend its action pending talks with the unions on a voluntary deal, it reaffirmed that the offer stood to staff at GCHQ. New terms and £1,000 were offered as compensation for the loss of their union rights.

Although the Government said it would consider the report and respond to it in due course, a Downing Street statement said: "Since it might affect the decisions of those at GCHQ, the Government must make clear now that the offer made to GCHQ staff and already accepted by a substantial number of them stands."

The view at Westminster remained last night that the formula recommended by the select committee or something like it might eventually be agreed between the Government and the unions. But although the report, drawn up by six Conservative and five Labour MPs, was aimed at helping ministers make as painless a retreat as possible it

caused no surprise that the Government did not seize it at once.

With a second meeting imminent between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the unions, it was accepted that the Government's hand would have been greatly weakened by any indication that it was prepared to accept a compromise.

The report, which contains moderately worded but detailed

action consequent on the ban decision should be suspended, together with the requirement to sign forms relating to new conditions of employment and the £1,000 offer.

The committee voiced concern over the timing of the Government's decision, saying that the explanation given by the Government for not taking action before now did not justify the delay.

It criticized the lack of consultation of staff or unions before the decision, and the way that information was released.

According to the unions, "the Government's actions appear to have soured relations with the staff affected and to have lowered morale, as well as resulting in damaging public controversy and widespread and unwelcome publicity for GCHQ."

The committee said: "The handling of the issue could not be described as a model of its kind".

Mr Ronald Leighton, Labour MP for Newham North East, the committee chairman, said that it had tried to point the way to a solution in which the Government's four objectives – no disclosure, no disruption, no intrusion by union officers from outside GCHQ and no conflict of loyalties – could be achieved without the need for it to pursue its "ill-advised, misconceived and counter-productive course".

That the unions offer "whatever legally binding assurances" the Government requires.

That any arrangements agreed should apply only to union activity at Cheltenham and not be a precedent for action elsewhere.

That the unions immediately accept Mrs Thatcher's invitation for talks.

That if a satisfactory agreement can be reached the Government should withdraw the proposal to prohibit employees at GCHQ from belonging to a trade union."

That in the meantime all

Unions continue to seek deal

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Union leaders yesterday continued informal contacts with government officials in the search for a compromise that will allow the Government to retreat from its plan to outlaw unions at Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham.

General secretaries of the Civil Service unions spent more than three hours in the Cabinet Office discussing outlines of a deal with Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the Cabinet. The findings of the Commons select committee, which the unions regard as vindication of their

position, were brought into the meeting.

Union leaders remain optimistic that the Government will be prepared to withdraw its union ban if clauses removing the right of take part in industrial disruption are written into the terms of employment.

Such an arrangement would allow the Government to seek legal redress against any member of staff who broke the no-disruption clause and would therefore meet the Government's demand that the commitment must be legally binding.

Mr Peter Jones, secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, last night welcomed the "positive lead" given by the select committee. We hope the Government will now accept the need for an agreement and will move to an early meeting.

TUC reaches deal on political levy

By Our Labour Correspondent

Leaders believed that such legislation would have bankrupted Labour.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, and Mr William Keys, chairman of the employment policy committee, were unable to persuade Mr King to drop a clause which introduces compulsory union ballots every 10 years on whether political funds should be continued.

The TUC statement will lay down a framework for unions to make information available to members on how to stop paying the political levy, although it was pointed out many unions met most of the criteria already.

A formal TUC statement of guidance will be issued this afternoon. It will advise how unions should inform members on how to contract out of the political levy, although it was so well received by many unions that it will be prominently displayed.

The agreement means that the Government will not introduce an amendment to the Trade Union Bill which would have switched the onus on to members to contract in.

Mr King said that the agreed statement could lead to "some fall" in the numbers of trade unionists paying the levy. He said he found that the 98.4 per cent of members of the Transport and General Workers Union recorded as paying the levy was "a little on the high side to say the least".

Mr Keys and Mr Murray saw Mr King after the employment policy committee had declined to give a clear recommendation that the agreement should be accepted. Final approval will have to be given by the general council next week, but that will be a formality.

Mr King expects "some fall" in the levy.

Mr King: Expects "some fall" in levy.

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Publishing's most lucrative monopoly, the twin grip held by the *Radio Times* and *TV Times* over television schedules, is to be examined by the Office of Fair Trading.

Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director General of Fair Trading, announced yesterday that he intended to carry out two investigations under Section Three of the Competition Act to establish whether the BBC and Independent Television Publications (ITP) a consortium of the independent television companies which publishes the *TV Times*, were

pursuing conduct which amounts to anti-competitive practices.

The announcement was greeted with gloomy silence at both the BBC and ITP, but was welcomed by Mr Tony Elliott, the proprietor of the London listings magazine, *Time Out* which last year lost a lengthy legal battle against the monop-

oly.

"It is about time – I cannot imagine why this has not been investigated before," Mr Elliott said. His company is still paying its legal bill by installments; *Time Out* has spent

£150,000 fighting the monopoly.

The Office of Fair Trading (OFT) said that it had received complaints from a number of independent publishers that they were unable to offer their readers a full television programme information service or produce new journals in competition with the *Radio Times* or *TV Times*. Members of the public had also complained about having to buy two publications for full programme information.

The investigation will centre on the restrictions and con-



Royal visit to Jaguar

The Prince of Wales had his leg pulled about the "Royal production line" when he visited the Jaguar car factory in Coventry yesterday with the Princess of Wales.

Prince Charles, soon to be a father for the second time, laughed and blushed when he came face-to-face with a 37-year-old bench worker Mr Terry McCauley.

The Royal visitor was taking a serious approach to the two-hour factory visit and congratulating workers on the company's success story.

Gemayel's army melts away

From Robert Fisk, Doha, Lebanon

As President Gemayel desperately sought ways to appease the forces threatening to overwhelm his rule in Lebanon, Druse and Shia Muslim militias yesterday swept down to the Mediterranean coast south of Beirut, breaking apart the Lebanese Army's 4th Infantry Brigade and sending hundreds of dispirited troops streaming across the Awali River to the safety of Israeli front lines.

And that he himself was preparing to resign.

Of the Lebanese Army's total fighting strength of 21,000 men, more than half have now defected to the militias in Beirut or refused to fight for the Government.

The road south of Beirut yesterday provided damning proof of Mr Gemayel's collapse.

Continued on back page, col 3

ing power. Hundreds of Muslim troops from the 4th Brigade had already defected to the side of the Shia Amal militia and had thrown away their rifles, still walking in the streets in their new Marine-style combat fatigues, but with green scarves round their heads.

Along the coastal highway to Doha and Damour, I found dozens of Lebanese Army armoured vehicles with the slogans of the Druze Progressive Socialists pasted on the sides, each flying a red flag bearing the PSP emblem of crossed hammer and pen.

Even more symbolic of the

Continued on back page, col 3

Chernenko gives Trudeau hope

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, said yesterday after meeting Mr Konstantin Chernenko that there was a "window of opportunity" for renewed East-West dialogue in the next three months, and that he thought the new Soviet leadership would use it.

Mr Trudeau met Mr Chernenko in the Kremlin for 35 minutes as the new Soviet party leader held a second round of talks with world leaders.

Mr Chernenko, chosen to succeed Mr Andropov on Monday, made his first public appearance on Tuesday as leader, holding talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Vice-President Bush and others in an exhausting schedule of meetings.

The 72-year old leader seemed unwell in Red Square on Tuesday, and had difficulty breathing, but appeared relatively fit during yesterday's talks.

Mr Trudeau said Mr Chernenko had emphasized political dialogue from the outset, and

had avoided the "stridency, recriminations and pre-conditions" of the Andropov era.

He had made no reference to his predecessor and one-time rival for power, or to the bitter attacks on President Reagan characteristic of Mr Andropov's speeches until recently.

Mr Trudeau last year launched a one-man peace initiative, visiting world capitals in an attempt to avert a complete collapse of East-West contacts.

President Andropov, who became increasingly ill in December and January was unable to receive him.

After the funeral on Tuesday Mr Chernenko spent some time in conversation with Mrs Thatcher at a Kremlin reception.

Although Mr Bush received more perfunctory treatment, Mrs Thatcher afterwards expressed hope for a broad understanding with the new Soviet leadership, and a new confidence between East and West. But the said results would come over years rather than

Continued on back page

Spend some time at Co-op 84 and spend a lot less in future . . .

The worker co-operative movement is gathering force throughout the world. For many it is a practical solution to current unemployment problems. Worker co-operatives combine individual skills and resources to create jobs. There are now over 800 worker co-operatives in the U.K., with, on average, a further five or six start-ups every week. Workers in these businesses control company policy and share in the profits. The benefits for the buyer is the enhanced level of motivation and commitment created by co-operation. And, therefore, greater certainty of higher quality products and services, at very reasonable cost.

. . . because co-ops deliver the goods!

Co-op 84 is the first London Co-op Trade Fair and Conference. It is a unique opportunity to meet over one hundred U.K. co-operatives. (About half are London-based). An opportunity, also, to see and sample the great range of products and services which worker co-operatives provide. Bookbuilding to publishing... light engineering to light music... stained glass to your daily bread.

The London Co-op Trade Fair and Conference, Town Hall, Kensington, 21 and 22 February 1984.

For further information contact: The Organiser, Co-op 84, Greater London Enterprise Board, 63-67 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6BD. Tel: 01-403 0300.

Spurred by the Greater London Enterprise Board, West Midlands County Council, White City Development Agency, Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, London ICOM, London CRS,

Computer & Video, Clothing & Footwear, Furniture, Printing & Design, Architecture & Building, Toys & Fancy Goods.

Parkinson and Howell head Thatcher's list for EEC commissioner

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

The Government is unlikely to nominate a Labour politician to serve on the European Commission, which has to be renewed from the start of next year, according to senior Conservatives in the European Parliament.

Instead Mrs Margaret Thatcher wants to send a "heavyweight" Conservative politician, backed by a successful businessman, able to hold his own in the intricacies of Brussels negotiations.

Her short list is believed to have Mr Cecil Parkinson pencilled in for the leading commissioner, with Mr David Howell, the former Secretary of State for Energy as a possible alternative. Mrs Thatcher is known to have the highest regard for Mr Parkinson's talents, despite his forced resignation. She favours him strongly for the job.

On the other hand Brussels is regarded as a political back-

water which Mr Parkinson might not want to enter. Mr Howell may consider he has no chance of ever serving in another government under Mrs Thatcher and be glad to make the move.

The appointment would cause an outcry from Labour, which regard the post of second commissioner as the Opposition party's by right. But Mrs Thatcher seems to feel that Britain's interests are not best served by giving one of those important jobs to a member of a party with a less than total commitment to the EEC. Her idea is to form a two-member team.

It was Lord Carrington who suggested the idea of keeping a Labour Commissioner in Brussels, arguing that that was one way of ending the Labour hostility to the EEC.

In the event, however, Mr Ivor Richard, the Labour nominee, has found himself pushed to the fringe of the party's mainstream because of his pro-EEC stance.



Mr Howell (left) and Mr Parkinson: On short list.

GLC reduces the rate by 7.5%

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

The Greater London Council yesterday became the exception to the rule among large local authorities when it cut its rate for next year by 7.5 per cent. Almost every county council in England has either recommended or agreed an increase. The average rise for all county councils is in line with the rise in the cost of living over the past year.

The GLC agreed its cut after a 17-hour meeting in which Conservatives challenged many of the spending projects of the Labour majority and called for a larger cut. The cut was made possible mainly by favourable interest rates and a repayment from the Government of £100m.

The money became due because the council's overspending and therefore the penalty claimed by the Government were overestimated two years ago. The council decided yesterday to take a greater role in organizing tourism by cancelling most of its 1984 grant of £360,000 to the London Tourist Board and offering new council jobs to board staff made redundant as a result.

The GLC will appear on lists of councils which would have been "rate-capped" this year.

First rise in jobs since 1979

The number of jobs in the economy has begun to rise for the first time since the recession began in 1979, according to official figures published yesterday.

Employment in industry, construction, and the service sector rose by 39,000 in the third quarter of last year after four years of continuous decline.

The new jobs have been created in the service sector. Service employment has been rising since the beginning of last year, up by 181,000 in the first nine months. The 76,000 increase in the third quarter was big enough to outweigh the continuing though slower loss of manufacturing jobs, which fell by 29,000. In the fourth quarter the drop was only 20,000.

When the services and the self-employed are included, the Department of Employment estimates that the number of people in work began to increase in the second quarter of last year. But the unemployment figures so far have been little affected because many of those getting jobs have not been officially counted as unemployed.

Russian paintings are fakes

By a Staff Reporter

Six Russian paintings expected to fetch about £35,000 were withdrawn from a Sotheby's auction in London yesterday after being revealed as fakes. Seven other pictures were downgraded because of doubts over their authenticity.

The fakes, which came mostly from individual owners abroad, included a painting supposedly by one of the most important nineteenth century Russian masters, Ivan Aivazovsky, which was estimated at between £8,000 and £12,000. All will be returned to their owners.

"There are a lot of Russian fakes around," Sotheby's said. "The reason these got as far as the catalogue without us finding out is that in many cases they came from abroad and we had to catalogue them from photographs."

£177,000 sale

Despite the unfavourable atmosphere created by the Russian fakes, the remaining works sold comparatively well, producing £177,000 with 17 per cent bought in (Huon Mallalieu writes).

A particularly charming work in gouache by Leon Bakst, showing his future wife and small girl examining a set of postcards which he had designed, sold to an English collector for £13,200 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000).

At Phillips a sale which included gold and silver boxes and portrait miniatures produced a total of £93,473 with 12 per cent bought in.

Benn tries fitting jobless to work

From Anthony Benn, Political Correspondent, Chesterfield

Mr Tony Benn, Labour candidate in the Chesterfield by-election, suggested a way yesterday to match up skills of the unemployed with the community's needs.

Mr Benn asked in a local magazine whether Chesterfield's unemployed could draw up a skill register and a list of urgent needs. He thought they might then match skill and need, estimate cost, and campaign for support from unions and the community to implement the plan.

Mr Benn, who told a press conference that local people were paying an estimated £272m in taxes to pay for the unemployed, said that he would sponsor the scheme as a element of Labour national policy.

Finance, would present no difficulty. There were North Sea oil revenues, £1.200m a year in exported capital; £17,000 a year lost through unemployment, and £12,000 to be spent on the Trident nuclear deterrent.

Put at its simplest, Mr Benn said he had visited an old people's home where the shower did not work. He had also met an unemployed plumber and he argued that it would be better to put the plumber to work on the broken shower rather than spend money to keep him unemployed.

Mr Benn, who has been criticized for hiding his policies during the campaign, said that if he was elected on March 1 then the next day the Government would immediately re-examine its policies.

He also defended his attack on Mr Vincent Hanna, the BBC television commentator, who, Mr Benn had said on Tuesday had taken on the role of "the SDP candidate" in trying to

Mr Benn at Chesterfield yesterday



To the rescue: Mr Ken Rimmel (left), Mrs Margaret Mitchell and Mr Anthony Turner inspecting the engine of a Second World War RAF Typhoon recovered yesterday from Pagham Harbour, near Chichester (Photograph: Barry Beattie).

Divorce Bill warning

By Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent
A warning of a return to bitterly-fought divorce cases and a further drain on legal aid comes from lawyers today as the Government's proposals on divorce reach the Commons for second reading.

The Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill will reduce wives' rights to maintenance and "put conduct back under the microscope" for the first time in nearly 10 years, the Legal Action Group of lawyers says.

Its briefing paper to MPs is the latest salvo against a Bill which has attracted critics spanning the Church of England, the Law Society, one-parent families and the Married Women's Association.

The proposal that spouses' conduct should be taken into account in settling maintenance where it would be unfair to disregard it will involve solicitors investigating husbands' and wives' behaviour in every case, the group says.

"As a consequence conciliation will be made more difficult and an increase in expensive litigation, much of it funded by legal aid, can be expected."

Both the Legal Action Group and the Law Society are urging courts to consider conduct only where it is so "gross and obvious" that it would be inequitable to disregard it.

The Government's proposals, aimed at encouraging "clean breaks" by requiring courts to consider a wife's potential earnings, are best "irrelevant" and at worst damaging to women and children, the lawyers say.

• A call for the effects of the divorce proposals to be monitored should they become law comes today from the Family Policy Studies Centre.

Leading article, page 13

Army seal off IRA escape routes

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Security forces in Northern Ireland started to block unauthorized crossings on the border with the Irish Republic yesterday as part of a pilot scheme aimed at reducing escape routes for terrorists.

However, their activities in Co. Fermanagh brought protests from residents and nationalist politicians along with concern in Dublin where Dr Garret Fitzgerald's government believes such measures are counter-productive.

The operation to seal three border roads between Fermanagh and Co. Monaghan came after a detailed review of border security which began after the murder of three church elders in a hall near the border last year.

Their deaths prompted the Official Unionist Party to walk out of the Northern Ireland Assembly and brought demands for tougher security along the 300-mile border.

A security cordon was placed around Roslea as Army engineers guarded by soldiers and police started their work.

The Northern Ireland Office

Sogat served with writ for £148,000 damages

By Our Labour Correspondent

Sogat '82, the printing union, has been served with a writ for damages of £148,000 resulting from the dispute at Mr Robert Maxwell's Park Royal printing works in west London that halted London distribution of the *Radio Times* for almost three months.

Mr William Keys, union general secretary, said last night that action for damages involving a total of more than £600,000 were outstanding against the union, which would be defending all the writs.

Mr Roy Evans, deputy leader of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, is to succeed Mr Bill Sirs as general secretary when he retires next January

Unions are relieved by report

By Craig Seton

Civil Service Union officials inside GCHQ at Cheltenham yesterday expressed quiet satisfaction and relief at the select committee's report which they had opened the door to a negotiated settlement with the Government.

Mr Mike Burke, coordinator for the Council of Civil Service Unions in Cheltenham, said yesterday: "Most of the staff I have spoken to want an agreement which will provide a guarantee of no disruption to intelligence gathering services and local union representatives are confident that satisfactory assurances can be given to ensure a 24-hour a day, seven-day a week operation."

Mr Burke said: "The select committee report has put the ball in the Government's court and appears to open the way to a negotiated settlement and that will bring great relief. However,

local union representatives at GCHQ will want to look very carefully at the precise terms of any proposed agreement to make sure that unions at GCHQ are not emasculated."

Unofficially, local union representatives believe that their leaders will have to broach the question of a financial deal as part of any no-disruption arrangement.

GCHQ ban timing queried

The following is the partial text of the Commons select committee on employment's report on unions in the Government Communications Headquarters:

In approaching our inquiry we began by agreeing on four fundamental points: governments have a responsibility to ensure that national security is protected; questions of national security do arise at GCHQ; industrial action at GCHQ could affect national security in certain circumstances; and the Government have a duty to ensure that the exercise of trade union rights does not adversely affect national security.

In trying to reach a view about the Government's action, we have sought answers to a number of questions:

- (i) Was it necessary to ban unions at GCHQ?
- (ii) What other options did the Government consider?
- (iii) Why were they rejected?
- (iv) Were there any other options that could have been considered?

One point which has concerned us is the timing of the action. In their evidence the Government has indicated that they were seriously disturbed by the effects on operations at GCHQ of the industrial action between February, 1979, and April, 1981. Yet the Government made no announcement of action to deal with the matter until January, 1984. We do not consider that the explanation given by the Government justifies the delay. This was the situation they may now take could not have been avoided upon at a time when the intelligence service at GCHQ had not been publicly acknowledged or avowed, and that

avowal was not made until May 1983. Does this mean that but for the exposure of a spy, which led to the avowal, the Government would have remained indefinitely about possible threats to national security at GCHQ and yet be prepared to take no action?

The unilateral alteration of the terms and conditions of employment of the staff of GCHQ was admitted by Sir Geoffrey Howe to be an unprecedented act. (The Secretary of State for Employment assured us that it did not set a precedent for action outside the security and intelligence field.) The CSU [Council of Civil Service Unions] has been asked to make representations to the committee on the implications of the deprivation of trade union rights, and their members, particularly those at GCHQ, shared that sense of outrage. They also considered that the unprecedented offer of ex-gratia payments of £100 (subject to tax) to members of staff who would accept the proposed revised conditions of employment had provoked the indignation of the staff.

Secondly, given the view expressed by Sir Brian Tovey that even only 10 per cent of those who work at GCHQ declined to accept the terms offered by the Government, we have never enjoyed trade union rights, whereas GCHQ employees always have. To remove those rights, which are also enjoyed by many other civil servants in highly secret posts, from GCHQ is the most serious step, which has provoked strong opposition from the staff and the trade union movement, and caused major political controversy. It is necessary to consider whether the Government could achieve their objectives in some other way.

Before coming to our recommendation, we refer to the evidence from Sir Brian Tovey. There are two main points he wishes to make. First, at no time has it been represented to the committee, either in public or in private, that there has been any threat to national security through the influence of trade unions on operations at GCHQ other than those incidents which have been reported to publicly.

Secondly, given the view expressed by Sir Brian that even only 10 per cent of those who work at GCHQ declined to accept the terms offered by the Government, we have never enjoyed trade union rights, whereas GCHQ employees always have. To remove those rights, which are also enjoyed by many other civil servants in highly secret posts, from GCHQ is the most serious step, which has provoked strong opposition from the staff and the trade union movement, and caused major political controversy. It is necessary to consider whether the Government could achieve their objectives in some other way about how many staff would leave, no contingency plans were made.

... key passages in Sir Brian Tovey's evidence, however, seem to point the way to a solution that could be acceptable to the trade unions as well as to the Government. Sir Brian makes it clear that, had the concession now offered by the unions been available at the time he was drawing up plans to ban them, the concessions would have met all the requirements

No time to sit back, CBI tells Chancellor

By Edward Townsend

Industrial Correspondent
With the Budget just four weeks away, Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, told the Chancellor yesterday that inaction could leave Britain behind in the economic recovery.

"Britain could miss the recovery bus," he told the annual lunch of the CBI London region.

In spite of the recent optimism displayed in the CBI's quarterly trends survey, the best since the start of the recession, Sir Terence said, the recovery was still patchy. "We have to face the fact that it offers little hope of increased job opportunity for some time to come."

He repeated the CBI's call for the abolition of the National Insurance surcharge, a cut in the business rates burden and further encouragement to enterprise. The Chancellor should not "sit back and do nothing" to help industry just because things are improving, Sir Terence said.

He also challenged the proposition that manufacturing was being superceded by the service industries. About three-quarters of Britain's export activity was attributable directly or indirectly to manufacturing, he said. Pay Warnings, page 14

Yard holds some seized documents

Scotland Yard yesterday returned most of the documents taken by police officers from the bicycle pannier bags of Mr Duncan Campbell, the New Statesman journalist, after he had a road accident last week.

They returned his contacts book, with about 900 personal and professional telephone numbers, and noted he had made friends with journalists. Three documents were retained.

They are: architectural plans of an RAF base, on which Mr Campbell wrote an article six weeks ago; leaked Home Office papers on immigrant detention, which were the basis of a story printed in 1981; and a home defence planning document 12 years old which he had in his role as member of a Greater London Council committee.

Mr Hugh Stevenson, editor of the magazine, said the return of some documents showed the Special Branch were "backing down", but Scotland Yard said last night that a report was still being prepared for the Director of Public Prosecutions.

In today's issue of the magazine Mr Campbell describes the material taken from his house in a seven hour search under magistrates warrant, by Special Branch officers, after the accident. That material is still being retained.

One was a ministry document already widely publicised, on instructions to soldiers about how to defecate in the Arctic without injuring themselves. It had been sent to Mr Campbell by the BBC's Jasper Carrott show, which had intended using it as a joke in the comedy programme.

Correction

Mr Vinny Connell, a disc jockey with independent Radio City, was dismissed last October for "persistently reporting late for duty", not for "being drunk and aggressive at personal appearances", as reported on February 7. Mr Connell, whom the report described as an Irishman, was born in London.

Oversized selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Belgium fl 100; Canada \$2.50; France Frs 7,000; Germany DM 3.00; Greece Dr 100; Italy L 2,000; Luxembourg U 100; Norway Kr 7,50; Portugal Pte 100; Spain Pes 170; Switzerland Frs 12; Sweden Kr 100; Turkey Lira 100; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA \$1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100

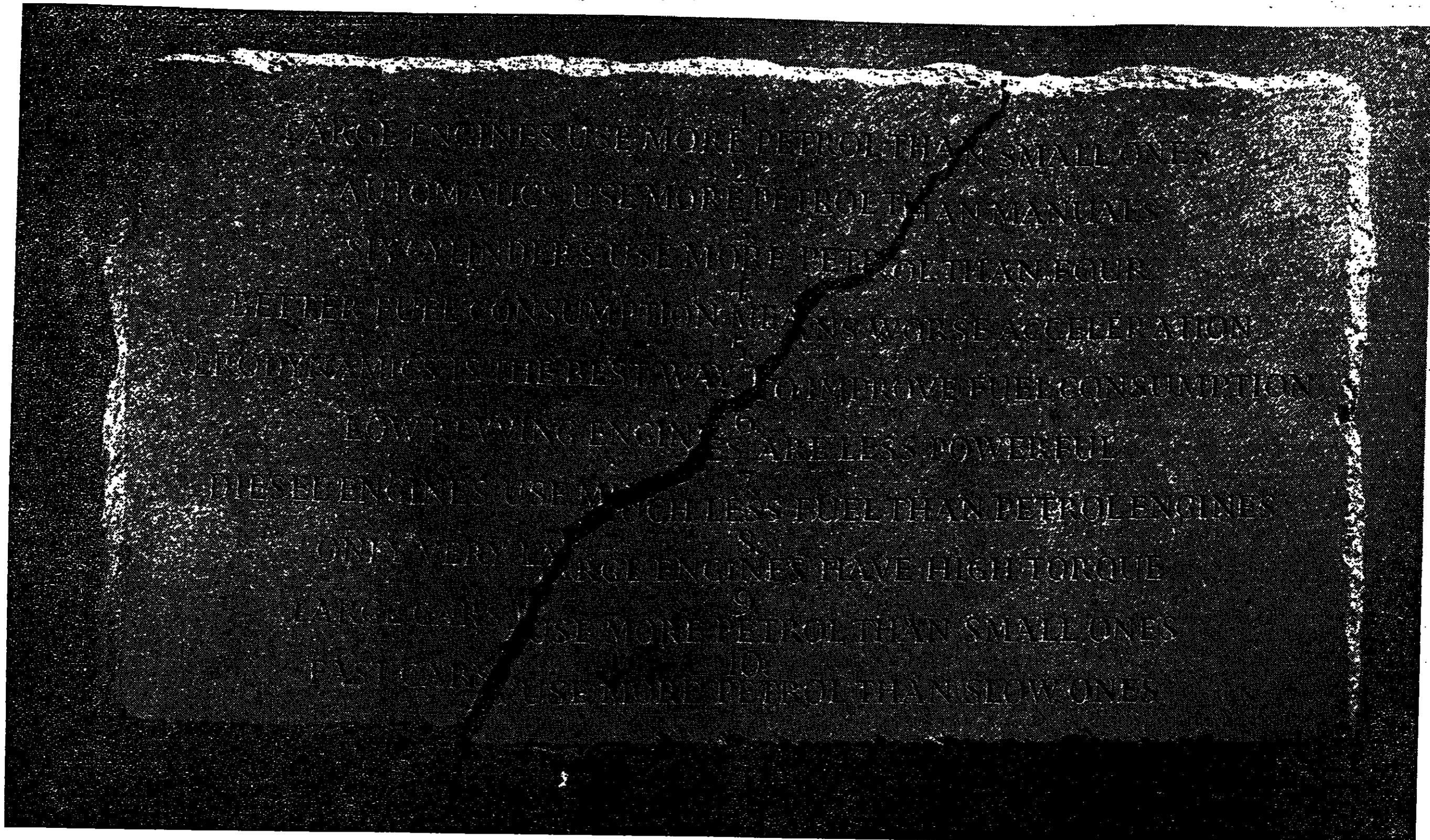
The Commercial Property

article appears every

Thursday

Telephone

01-837 1



BMW HAVE JUST RE-WRITTEN THEM ALL.

Above, the conventional wisdom of the car industry. A set of rules that can be summed up in one word: compromise.

Below, a car that owes little to convention and nothing to compromise: the revolutionary BMW 525e.

The 525e is a paradox on wheels. An automatic, executive saloon that gives you, on the one hand, exhilarating BMW acceleration, and on the other, fuel consumption figures that read like misprints.

(47.9mpg at a constant 56mph for example; a figure even diesels would be jealous of.)

This gain in both performance and efficiency has been achieved with the help of a BMW innovation called the eta engine.

The eta runs much more slowly than normal engines, which is how it stretches fuel.

But it produces its maximum power much earlier, at engine speeds where most driving is done.

Which is why it responds so eagerly.

In the 525e the eta engine is teamed up with another BMW innovation — a four speed automatic gearbox that actually uses less fuel than a five speed manual.

It's a combination that finally lays to rest those time-honoured motoring "rules".

For example, it's no longer true that in order to shrink fuel consumption you have to shrink the engine.

The eta is a smooth running, 2.7 litre, six cylinder engine. Yet it uses less fuel than some engines of just 1.6 litres and four cylinders.

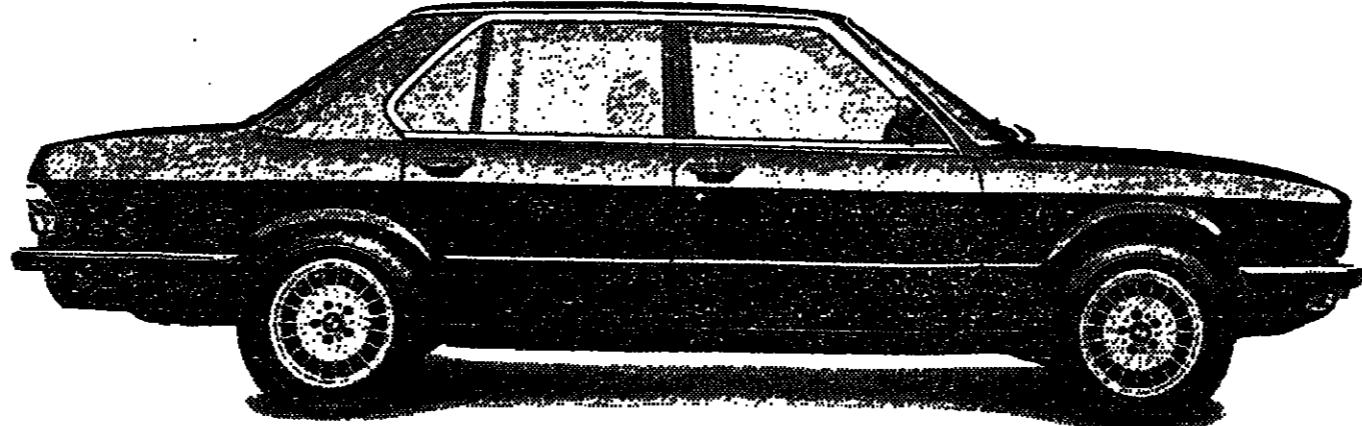
It's no longer true that an economic, low-revving engine leaves you short on power. At just 4,250rpm the eta generates a full-blooded 125bhp.

And it's certainly not true that aerodynamics is the biggest factor in saving fuel. In fact, wind resistance accounts for only 12% of a car's energy loss.

What does count is the engine. Which is why the 525e uses less fuel than the 2.2 litre automatic billed as the most aerodynamic production car in the world.

The 525e is also faster from 0-60 mph. Which demonstrates the most important breakthrough of all: that fuel economy and driving pleasure need not be mutually exclusive.

That a BMW designed for ultimate efficiency can still be the ultimate driving machine.



THE REVOLUTIONARY BMW 525e.

THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

THE NEW 4 SPEED AUTOMATIC BMW 525E COSTS £11,795. DOE FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES: URBAN 24 MPG (11.5L/100KM), 60MPH: 47.9MPG (5.9L/100KM). THE 525E ABOVE SHOWN WITH OPTIONAL ALLOY WHEELS. PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. EXCLUDES CAR TAX AND VAT. NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NUMBER PLATES INCLUSIVE DELIVERY CHARGE INCORPORATING BMW EMERGENCY SERVICE AND INITIAL SERVICES: £198 + VAT. FOR BMW 525E INFORMATION FILE, PLEASE WRITE TO: BMW (GB) LTD, PO BOX 100, LONDON, ENGLAND, OR TELEPHONE 01-897 6665 (LITERATURE REQUESTS ONLY).

FOR TAX FREE SALES: 56 PARK LANE, LONDON W1. TELEPHONE 01-429 9277.

PARLIAMENT February 15 1984

Commentary

Searching look at operation of wages councils

LOW PAY

The operation of a number of wages councils was such that a government would be failing in its duty if it was not willing to look with a fresh eye at the system. Mr Selwyn Gemmell, Minister of State for Employment, said during a Commons debate on the problem of low pay.

He said that in the last few days he had heard of two wages councils which seemed to want to place the minimum rate for 17-year-olds at a level which would exclude many employers from being able to benefit from the young workers scheme. It might mean fewer jobs being available for the young.

Wages councils were set up, and were continued, in order to protect those who believed they were most vulnerable and most likely to receive low pay. The reason for their existence was a thoroughly good one, and the purpose behind their creation wholly laudable.

The other side of the coin (the said) is this: If the operation of these councils leads to more unemployment, fewer jobs, less opportunity, then it would be quite wrong for any government concerned about unemployment not to consider the way in which these councils work.

The Government would look with the most searching eye into the operation of the wages councils and examine fairly whether or not their existence and operation increased unemployment. If that turned out to be true, it would be a dereliction of duty if the Government continued a system merely because it had always had it and because Winston Churchill proposed it in 1909.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Middlesbrough East, Lab), said, when opening the debate, that the Government had revoked the fair wages resolution and repealed Schedule II of the 1975 Employment Protection Act, repeated in the last Parliament.

The fair wages resolution had stood for many years and had been commanded by a series of Conservative governments before the political ice descended in 1979. It had also been supported by good employers who did not want their wages. The House now knew why the fair wages resolution and Schedule II were thrown away. It failed to facilitate the privatization of public services. Many private firms contracting for public services, he said, reduced their costs by cutting the wages of their workers.

Mr Smith moved a motion deplored the poverty, injustice and discrimination caused by low pay, condemning the Government for deliberately fostering low pay levels and calling upon it to abandon its threat to abolish wages councils.

He said the Opposition sought to place firmly on the agenda of debate in the House and in the nation the serious and pressing problem of the millions of British workers who are paid less than was necessary to maintain what the Council of Europe had called a decency threshold for wages.

It was clear that close to seven million adult workers and nearly one-third of the entire adult work force in this country had earnings which fell below that threshold.

The four groups most afflicted by low pay were manual workers, women, young people and ethnic minorities. It was a worsening problem. In 1979 a tenth of male manual workers were low paid; by

1983 it was one in six. Two-thirds of manual working women were paid in 1979; it was now three-quarters.

Although the numbers of low paid workers had been increasing, the Government had continued to argue that people were pricing themselves out of jobs. Government policy was increasingly directed to lowering wage levels with the so-called aim of job creation through low pay.

They should not ask the taxpayer to subsidize low pay employers. Why should low pay workers be forced to go to social security offices to get a supplement? why should responsibility be thrown on to the back of the taxpayer?

Mr Gemmell moved a Government amendment stating that the most important step towards any improvement in pay levels was by a general improvement in the economy. It welcomed the encouraging signs of economic recovery, the improvement in training, the reduction in inflation, and recognized that the number of people who had a job would depend directly on the pay levels of those in work.

The opposition should answer the question: if it was true for Mr Healey that the level of wages affected the level of employment, what had happened to change that?

Improvements in standards of living for the low paid depended crucially upon Britain's general economic health, improved competitiveness, the reduction of inflation, the improvement of productivity, the extension of training and innovative and entrepreneurial skills.

The poor could not be made richer by driving brains and skill away or by stagnating the economy. Mr Thomas Penfolds (Stalybridge and Hyde, Lab) said his constituency had its fair share of low wage earners. A recent survey showed shocking discrepancies when set against average weekly earnings. His constituents demanded and deserved a better deal for low wage earners than they were getting from the Government. Since 1979 the problems for the low paid had increased markedly.

Mr Eric Cockeram (Ludlow, C) said employers were willing to take on a group of youths and put six or seven pounds a week in their pockets on Friday night. He knew of a youth who would willingly do that for the training and experience, but in wages councils industries that was illegal, so wages councils were contributing to unemployment.

Those who believed in a minimum wage did not carry that logic through and include a maximum, too.

Britain had entered the world recession after a period in which her cost competitiveness had been heavily eroded by vast increases in money wages unsupported by the necessary increase in productivity.

Monetary wages had been taking an increasing share of national income at the expense of profits and, therefore, of future investment. Now, because of this Government's economic policies, the country's economic performance had greatly improved.

Mr David Atkinson (Bournemouth, East C) said the Government must face up to the reality that wages councils had outlived their usefulness and have helped to create unemployment. All MPs must have received complaints from employers who had been affected by what it said.

The Government had determined to keep the Youth Training Scheme allowed down to £25, yet the Manpower Services Commission had recommended that it should be regularly updated. If that had been

done it would now be between £34 and £38.

They should not ask the taxpayer to subsidize low pay employers. Why should low pay workers be forced to go to social security offices to get a supplement? why should responsibility be thrown on to the back of the taxpayer?

Mr Gemmell moved a Government amendment stating that the most important step towards any improvement in pay levels was by a general improvement in the economy. It welcomed the encouraging signs of economic recovery, the improvement in training, the reduction in inflation, and recognized that the number of people who had a job would depend directly on the pay levels of those in work.

The opposition should answer the question: if it was true for Mr Healey that the level of wages affected the level of employment, what had happened to change that?

Improvements in standards of living for the low paid depended crucially upon Britain's general economic health, improved competitiveness, the reduction of inflation, the improvement of productivity, the extension of training and innovative and entrepreneurial skills.

The poor could not be made richer by driving brains and skill away or by stagnating the economy. Mr Thomas Penfolds (Stalybridge and Hyde, Lab) said his constituency had its fair share of low wage earners. A recent survey showed shocking discrepancies when set against average weekly earnings. His constituents demanded and deserved a better deal for low wage earners than they were getting from the Government. Since 1979 the problems for the low paid had increased markedly.

Mr Eric Cockeram (Ludlow, C) said employers were willing to take on a group of youths and put six or seven pounds a week in their pockets on Friday night. He knew of a youth who would willingly do that for the training and experience, but in wages councils industries that was illegal, so wages councils were contributing to unemployment.

Those who believed in a minimum wage did not carry that logic through and include a maximum, too.

Britain had entered the world recession after a period in which her cost competitiveness had been heavily eroded by vast increases in money wages unsupported by the necessary increase in productivity.

Monetary wages had been taking an increasing share of national income at the expense of profits and, therefore, of future investment. Now, because of this Government's economic policies, the country's economic performance had greatly improved.

Mr David Atkinson (Bournemouth, East C) said the Government must face up to the reality that wages councils had outlived their usefulness and have helped to create unemployment. All MPs must have received complaints from employers who had been affected by what it said.

The Government had determined to keep the Youth Training Scheme allowed down to £25, yet the Manpower Services Commission had recommended that it should be regularly updated. If that had been

done it would now be between £34 and £38.

They should not ask the taxpayer to subsidize low pay employers. Why should low pay workers be forced to go to social security offices to get a supplement? why should responsibility be thrown on to the back of the taxpayer?

Mr Gemmell moved a Government amendment stating that the most important step towards any improvement in pay levels was by a general improvement in the economy. It welcomed the encouraging signs of economic recovery, the improvement in training, the reduction in inflation, and recognized that the number of people who had a job would depend directly on the pay levels of those in work.

The opposition should answer the question: if it was true for Mr Healey that the level of wages affected the level of employment, what had happened to change that?

Improvements in standards of living for the low paid depended crucially upon Britain's general economic health, improved competitiveness, the reduction of inflation, the improvement of productivity, the extension of training and innovative and entrepreneurial skills.

The poor could not be made richer by driving brains and skill away or by stagnating the economy. Mr Thomas Penfolds (Stalybridge and Hyde, Lab) said his constituency had its fair share of low wage earners. A recent survey showed shocking discrepancies when set against average weekly earnings. His constituents demanded and deserved a better deal for low wage earners than they were getting from the Government. Since 1979 the problems for the low paid had increased markedly.

Mr Eric Cockeram (Ludlow, C) said employers were willing to take on a group of youths and put six or seven pounds a week in their pockets on Friday night. He knew of a youth who would willingly do that for the training and experience, but in wages councils industries that was illegal, so wages councils were contributing to unemployment.

Those who believed in a minimum wage did not carry that logic through and include a maximum, too.

Britain had entered the world recession after a period in which her cost competitiveness had been heavily eroded by vast increases in money wages unsupported by the necessary increase in productivity.

Monetary wages had been taking an increasing share of national income at the expense of profits and, therefore, of future investment. Now, because of this Government's economic policies, the country's economic performance had greatly improved.

Mr David Atkinson (Bournemouth, East C) said the Government must face up to the reality that wages councils had outlived their usefulness and have helped to create unemployment. All MPs must have received complaints from employers who had been affected by what it said.

The Government had determined to keep the Youth Training Scheme allowed down to £25, yet the Manpower Services Commission had recommended that it should be regularly updated. If that had been

done it would now be between £34 and £38.

They should not ask the taxpayer to subsidize low pay employers. Why should low pay workers be forced to go to social security offices to get a supplement? why should responsibility be thrown on to the back of the taxpayer?

Mr Gemmell moved a Government amendment stating that the most important step towards any improvement in pay levels was by a general improvement in the economy. It welcomed the encouraging signs of economic recovery, the improvement in training, the reduction in inflation, and recognized that the number of people who had a job would depend directly on the pay levels of those in work.

The opposition should answer the question: if it was true for Mr Healey that the level of wages affected the level of employment, what had happened to change that?

Improvements in standards of living for the low paid depended crucially upon Britain's general economic health, improved competitiveness, the reduction of inflation, the improvement of productivity, the extension of training and innovative and entrepreneurial skills.

The poor could not be made richer by driving brains and skill away or by stagnating the economy. Mr Thomas Penfolds (Stalybridge and Hyde, Lab) said his constituency had its fair share of low wage earners. A recent survey showed shocking discrepancies when set against average weekly earnings. His constituents demanded and deserved a better deal for low wage earners than they were getting from the Government. Since 1979 the problems for the low paid had increased markedly.

Mr Eric Cockeram (Ludlow, C) said employers were willing to take on a group of youths and put six or seven pounds a week in their pockets on Friday night. He knew of a youth who would willingly do that for the training and experience, but in wages councils industries that was illegal, so wages councils were contributing to unemployment.

Those who believed in a minimum wage did not carry that logic through and include a maximum, too.

Britain had entered the world recession after a period in which her cost competitiveness had been heavily eroded by vast increases in money wages unsupported by the necessary increase in productivity.

Monetary wages had been taking an increasing share of national income at the expense of profits and, therefore, of future investment. Now, because of this Government's economic policies, the country's economic performance had greatly improved.

Mr David Atkinson (Bournemouth, East C) said the Government must face up to the reality that wages councils had outlived their usefulness and have helped to create unemployment. All MPs must have received complaints from employers who had been affected by what it said.

The Government had determined to keep the Youth Training Scheme allowed down to £25, yet the Manpower Services Commission had recommended that it should be regularly updated. If that had been

done it would now be between £34 and £38.

They should not ask the taxpayer to subsidize low pay employers. Why should low pay workers be forced to go to social security offices to get a supplement? why should responsibility be thrown on to the back of the taxpayer?

Mr Gemmell moved a Government amendment stating that the most important step towards any improvement in pay levels was by a general improvement in the economy. It welcomed the encouraging signs of economic recovery, the improvement in training, the reduction in inflation, and recognized that the number of people who had a job would depend directly on the pay levels of those in work.

The opposition should answer the question: if it was true for Mr Healey that the level of wages affected the level of employment, what had happened to change that?

Improvements in standards of living for the low paid depended crucially upon Britain's general economic health, improved competitiveness, the reduction of inflation, the improvement of productivity, the extension of training and innovative and entrepreneurial skills.

The poor could not be made richer by driving brains and skill away or by stagnating the economy. Mr Thomas Penfolds (Stalybridge and Hyde, Lab) said his constituency had its fair share of low wage earners. A recent survey showed shocking discrepancies when set against average weekly earnings. His constituents demanded and deserved a better deal for low wage earners than they were getting from the Government. Since 1979 the problems for the low paid had increased markedly.

Mr Eric Cockeram (Ludlow, C) said employers were willing to take on a group of youths and put six or seven pounds a week in their pockets on Friday night. He knew of a youth who would willingly do that for the training and experience, but in wages councils industries that was illegal, so wages councils were contributing to unemployment.

Those who believed in a minimum wage did not carry that logic through and include a maximum, too.

Britain had entered the world recession after a period in which her cost competitiveness had been heavily eroded by vast increases in money wages unsupported by the necessary increase in productivity.

Monetary wages had been taking an increasing share of national income at the expense of profits and, therefore, of future investment. Now, because of this Government's economic policies, the country's economic performance had greatly improved.

Mr David Atkinson (Bournemouth, East C) said the Government must face up to the reality that wages councils had outlived their usefulness and have helped to create unemployment. All MPs must have received complaints from employers who had been affected by what it said.

The Government had determined to keep the Youth Training Scheme allowed down to £25, yet the Manpower Services Commission had recommended that it should be regularly updated. If that had been

done it would now be between £34 and £38.

They should not ask the taxpayer to subsidize low pay employers. Why should low pay workers be forced to go to social security offices to get a supplement? why should responsibility be thrown on to the back of the taxpayer?

Mr Gemmell moved a Government amendment stating that the most important step towards any improvement in pay levels was by a general improvement in the economy. It welcomed the encouraging signs of economic recovery, the improvement in training, the reduction in inflation, and recognized that the number of people who had a job would depend directly on the pay levels of those in work.

The opposition should answer the question: if it was true for Mr Healey that the level of wages affected the level of employment, what had happened to change that?

Improvements in standards of living for the low paid depended crucially upon Britain's general economic health, improved competitiveness, the reduction of inflation, the improvement of productivity, the extension of training and innovative and entrepreneurial skills.

The poor could not be made richer by driving brains and skill away or by stagnating the economy. Mr Thomas Penfolds (Stalybridge and Hyde, Lab) said his constituency had its fair share of low wage earners. A recent survey showed shocking discrepancies when set against average weekly earnings. His constituents demanded and deserved a better deal for low wage earners than they were getting from the Government. Since 1979 the problems for the low paid had increased markedly.

Mr Eric Cockeram (Ludlow, C) said employers were willing to take on a group of youths and put six or seven pounds a week in their pockets on Friday night. He knew of a youth who would willingly do that for the training and experience, but in wages councils industries that was illegal, so wages councils were contributing to unemployment.

Those who believed in a minimum wage did not carry that logic through and include a maximum, too.

Britain had entered the world recession after a period in which her cost competitiveness had been heavily eroded by vast increases in money wages unsupported by the necessary increase in productivity.

Monetary wages had been taking an increasing share of national income at the expense of profits and, therefore, of future investment. Now, because of this Government's economic policies, the country's economic performance had greatly improved.

Mr David Atkinson (Bournemouth, East C) said the Government must face up to the reality that wages councils had outlived their usefulness and have helped to create unemployment. All MPs must have received complaints from employers who had been affected by what it said.

The Government had determined to keep the Youth Training Scheme allowed down to £25, yet the Manpower Services Commission had recommended that it should be regularly updated. If that had been

done it would now be between £34 and £38.

They should not ask the taxpayer to subsidize low pay employers. Why should low pay workers be forced to go to social security offices to get a supplement? why should responsibility be thrown on to the back of the taxpayer?

Mr Gemmell moved a Government amendment stating that the most important step towards any improvement in pay levels was by a general improvement in the economy. It welcomed the encouraging signs of economic recovery, the improvement in training, the reduction in inflation, and recognized that the number of people who had a job would depend directly on the pay levels of those in work.

The opposition should answer the question: if it was true for Mr Healey that the level of wages affected the level of employment, what had happened to change that?

Improvements in standards of living for the low paid depended crucially upon Britain's general economic health, improved competitiveness, the reduction of inflation, the improvement of productivity, the extension of training and innovative and entrepreneurial skills.

The poor could not be made richer by driving brains and skill away or by stagnating the economy. Mr Thomas Penfolds (Stalybridge and Hyde, Lab) said his constituency had its fair share of low wage earners. A recent survey showed shocking discrepancies when set against average weekly earnings. His constituents demanded and deserved a better deal for low wage earners than they were getting from the Government. Since 1979 the problems for the low paid had increased markedly.

Mr Eric Cockeram (Ludlow, C) said employers were willing to take on a group of youths and put six or seven pounds a week in their pockets on Friday night. He knew of a youth who would willingly do that for the training and experience, but in wages councils industries that was illegal, so wages councils were contributing to unemployment.

Those who believed in a minimum wage did not carry that logic through and include a maximum, too.

Britain had entered the world recession after a period in which her cost competitiveness had been heavily eroded by vast increases in money wages unsupported by the necessary increase in productivity.

Monetary wages had been

**When you're building up your own business,
the last thing you need is a nervous investor.**



Even the healthiest business can suffer at the hands of a timid investor.

His concern for his own skin could prove fatal for a growing company. But there's one investor you can rely on for whole-hearted support. ICFC.

We're part of the 3i group and we're the world's largest source of risk capital for small to medium sized businesses.

We also go out of our way to do what's best for them.

That's why, out of the 7,000 financial packages we've provided since 1945, no two have been identical. What you'll get is a solution tailor-made to promote sturdiest growth.

And the security of knowing that although all our solutions may be different, one thing always remains constant.

Our commitment.

ICFC
PART OF 3I

ADVERTISEMENT

Lords, whose finger will be on the button?

Britain's defences are being put at risk by the Telecommunications Bill, now going through the House of Lords.

British Telecom provides the backbone to our defence communications systems, and is a crucial national asset in the event of war.

Yet the Bill allows anyone who wants to buy to take up shares: British, American, Japanese, Libyan, German, Hungarian — even perhaps Russian?

True, there is a limit — no company can own more than 15% of British Telecom, but any determined and unfriendly nation could find ways of getting round this obstacle.

Amendments to the Bill are being laid before the Lords in a bid to protect the national interest. Don't wait until the Day After to support them.

Lords, whose finger will be on the button?

British Telecommunications Unions Committee, 14/15 Bridgewater Square, London EC2Y 8BS.

Exploiting a chink in the Curtain

The Austrian State Treaty, signed in 1955 by Russia, France, Britain and America, insists that Austria remains outside Nato and the Warsaw Pact. This was often exploited by former Chancellor Kreisky to adopt controversial stances on international issues. While abandoning this aspect of Dr Kreisky's much-vaunted "active neutrality", the Socialist-Liberal coalition, elected last April, has continued to obtain economic advantage from his bridge-building activities. In this first of two articles Richard Bassett, Vienna correspondent, examines the way Austria's neutrality affects its trade relations with East and West.

According to Herr Norbert Steger, the Liberal Vice-Chancellor and minister responsible for foreign trade, neutrality means treating all countries correctly and without favouritism.

For this reason, Austria, although a member of the European Free Trade Association, cannot join Comecon or the EEC, but its neutrality and geographical position offer several trading advantages which partly offset this isolation.

Situated at the heart of Europe, linked to the Balkans and Eastern Europe by centuries of shared history, Austria, unlike Switzerland, is far more flexibly disposed — to coin a favourite Government phrase — towards the East. The roads and railways, which linked Vienna with Prague and Cracow when they were all part of the Habsburg Empire, remain. The Danube, winding down from Vienna to Budapest, Belgrade and Bucharest, transported last year no less than 7.6 million tons of cargo (400,000 tons of which was Russian).

Since the bilateral abolition of visa requirements in 1979, Austria and Hungary have enjoyed a special relationship,



Austria's leaders, from left: Dr Alois Mock, opposition Peoples' Party; Dr Norbert Steger, Vice-Chancellor; Dr Fred Sinowatz, Chancellor; and Dr Bruno Kreisky, former Chancellor.

closer than any other East-West bond. Austrian credit built Budapest's first casino; Austrian banks funded most of the new luxury hotels.

Nor is this interest limited to immediate Eastern neighbours. It return for oil and gas from Russia, the engineering firm of Voest Alpin supplied the technical know-how to construct Russian pipelines. Recently, plans were even discussed for Russia to bury Austrian nuclear waste.

Although these good relations might suggest economic dependence on the East, Austria's foreign trade with Comecon for 1983 was only 12 per cent of the total norm of the 1970's.

Some would argue that even this figure is low for a neutral country which is at pains to point out that, unlike the EEC, it has no list of countries with whom it is forbidden to deal. The reasons why Austria's trade, despite strong cultural ties with Central Europe, is so strongly orientated towards the West are not easily understood by its Eastern neighbours.

Since 1918, when the Habsburg Empire collapsed, foreign trade has been dominated by Germany. Common language, if not the same mentality, has built up west Germany-Austrian links to a position of *Anschluss* impregnability.

Austrians refute any suggestion that they are too dependent. As Chancellor Sinowatz has repeatedly said: "Austria is a Western democracy committed to the principles and beliefs this implies."

This ideological commitment to the West is reinforced by the economic realities of dealing with Comecon. Any substantial increase in exports to the Eastern block automatically runs up the amount of credit the Austrians give.

For Herr Steger, valuable though trade with the East is, long-term economic stability can only be secured by developing relations with the EEC. While he will not compromise neutrality, the Trade Minister will soon visit Brussels to discuss closer contacts with the Community.

Herr Steger also feels that Austria should develop its links with the Third World. Only 20 per cent of Austria's trade is outside Europe, the Minister is convinced it could be improved.

Ironically, neutrality actually works against trade with several developing countries because the respected arms industry is forbidden by law to supply weapons to belligerent countries.

While Herr Steger is convinced of the need to expand

horizons, the leader of the Conservative Opposition People's Party, Dr Alois Mock, has pointed out that Austria can improve its balance of payments deficit — 71 billion Schillings (£2.25 billion) — by developing its role in the field of barter trade between East and West.

Well versed in this Byzantine practice, involving scores of cashless exchanges over telephones, the Austrians are sought after by Western firms seeking to market goods behind the Iron Curtain.

Geography and experience have also made Austria an important centre.

Washington is also to be worried about export licences being granted for high-technology equipment going East. But Herr Steger dismisses it as an American misunderstanding of the "correct treatment". Austria's neutrality implies in its trading.

For all his country's Western orientation, the Trade Minister considers anist problems and the granting of export licences an internal affair, which only Austria can decide. It is this, rather than the actual balance of trade, which expresses most persuasively for Austria's neighbours its commitment to neutrality.

Tomorrow: Military neutrality



Tender touch: The Pope comforting a tearful baby at his weekly general audience in the Vatican's Paul VI hall yesterday.

Salvadorean Army says it is winning

From John Carlin, San Salvador

The Chief of Staff of the Salvadorean armed forces said on Tuesday that the Army, with the support of the civilian population, was "definitely winning" the four-year war against left-wing rebels.

A police camp guarded the single dusty road into the village.

Major Alfonso Scheepers, the officer in charge, told journalists and photographers that they could not enter the area without a permit from the magistrate at the nearby white town of Venterdorp. The magistrate said he was unable to issue any permits.

According to Major Scheepers, 27 families were moved on Tuesday and he expected that the remaining 30 families would have gone by today. The Black Sash, an organization run mainly by white women which espouses black rights, says the number is much higher than the Government admits.

Major Scheepers and Government officials insisted yesterday that no force whatever was being used to move the villagers, who were leaving "of their own accord". However, the villagers who managed to slip through the police cordon to speak to journalists told a different story.

Mr Almazan Mabikane told me that he had seen Mr Isaac More, the village headman, and Mr George Kämpf, the organizer of the resistance committee, handcuffed by police and taken away in vans.

A schoolteacher, Mr Alfred Pooe, added: "Our village is getting demolished by force. They are hitting some of us when they come to our houses. Whether you want it or not, you are forced to go."

The village has been under pressure from the Government to move for some years. In the middle of 1983 a section of the community, of disputed size, moved to Pachadrazi. The Government maintains that those who stayed behind did so only because of a quarrel among the tribal elders.

However, the villagers showed their determination to stay on their land by rebuilding one of two schools destroyed by Government demolition squads after last year's removals.

The villagers also took legal action, petitioning the Chief Justice for an Appeal Court hearing on the validity of an eviction order, their application was turned down last Friday.

has been suggested, to avoid an army collapse, but to end the war once and for all.

The aid would be concentrated on the Army's transport and communications. Observers here said on Monday that 10 American-supplied Huey helicopters would be arriving in El Salvador to boost the force of 21.

Colonel Blandón denied, a little hesitantly, that the Army would lose the war without American aid, adding that his soldiers, from the highest to lowest ranks, would "never abandon the courageous, democracy-loving people of El Salvador. How can we abandon a people who trust us and place such hope in us?"

On human rights violations in El Salvador, which human rights groups believe are committed chiefly by members of the armed forces, Colonel Blandón said that "a considerable number" of people had been detained and investigations were under way.

The dispatch of two officers to government posts outside the country offer the only indication that the military, pressed by Washington, have attempted a clean-up.

Reporters who have been to the scenes of military operations in the last week saw evidence of guerrilla evictions but virtually none of guerrilla casualties or arms allegedly captured by the Army.

• Peasants driven out. Hundreds of thousands of Indian peasants driven from their mountain homelands by Guatemala's guerrilla war may never be able to return to their traditional way of life (AP reports).

They are living in Army-run camps and villages, trying to blend into cities far from their village homes or holding out under severe conditions in the mountains.

Boycott of poll begins in Manila

From Keith Dalton, Manila

In a noisy midnight vigil, 5,000 anti-government demonstrators yesterday launched a militant boycott of May's parliamentary elections, the first since martial law was lifted in the Philippines three years ago.

The demonstrators gathered at a city park for a seven-hour countdown to midnight, the symbolic deadline the opposition had earlier given President Marcos to agree to six political and electoral reforms, or risk a boycott of the nationwide poll.

"Five, four, three, two, one. We're going to boycott. Happy boycott," Mr Aquino, the younger brother of the slain opposition leader, Benigno Aquino, heads a number of protest groups which sprang up after his brother's death last August.

"I am calling on my countrymen to take part in a militant, active, vigorous boycott in May. We will have no elections," Mr Aquino said, amid chants of "boycott, boycott".

Mr Aquino said President Marcos had ignored their predictions "which only sought to ensure free, honest and orderly elections". They had no option but to boycott the poll.

But the 12-party United Nationalist Democratic Organization, also a signatory to the appeal, deferred its decision on whether to contest the election.

• Eye trouble. Mrs Imelda Marcos, the wife of the President, left for the United States yesterday for urgent eye treatment, the Presidential palace said (Reuters report).

"She is in danger of losing her eyesight," a spokesman quoted his doctors as saying. He would not say what the trouble was, or how long she would be away, but informed sources said she was suffering from Glaucoma.

Moscow meeting cements Honecker and Kohl's new friendship

From Michael Biryon, Bonn

When Chancellor Kohl was showing journalists round his private office a few weeks ago, he pointed to a grey telephone in the corner. "That," he said, "is the most important of all telephones here. It's the direct line to Honecker."

Herr Kohl has used it on several occasions to discuss problems directly with the East German leader, but until Monday he had never met him face to face. Their first encounter, in Moscow on the eve of President Andropov's funeral, surpassed the expectations of both men.

The West Germans were said to have been so satisfied that Herr Kohl spontaneously invited Herr Honecker to dinner. The official East German news agency also described the meeting positively. Herr Honecker said it was excellent and Herr Kohl spoke to him again on the telephone the next morning.

The Moscow meeting came at a particularly opportune moment, for it enabled the Chancellor to respond to the positive signals, which have been coming across the inner-German border, without getting down in protocol and status questions.

Herr Honecker was due here last spring, but cancelled his visit after a dispute over the death of a West German on the border — and probably because

Moscow wanted another stick to try to stop German deployment of Nato missiles.

Another date was not fixed, nor was this easy after Herr Honecker's threats of new "ice age" in bilateral relations as a threat of deployment. The threat — to Bonn's relief — never materialized, but it has made further gestures by East Berlin difficult.

Nevertheless, Herr Honecker has repeatedly called in recent weeks for closer relations, the continuation of East-West dialogue and the need for both German states to take the lead in replacing confrontation with cooperation and realism. Herr Kohl had been eager to respond. Indeed the development of Inner-German relations, despite the worsening international climate, has been one of the most solid achievements of Chancellor Kohl's Government (although his opponents maintain, with some reason, that the groundwork was already laid, and that the results of 10 years of patient diplomacy are only now beginning to pay).

East Berlin has moved swiftly to remove some of the irritations. It has begun to dismantle the automatic firing devices along the border, reached swift agreement on the transfer to Western control of the S-bahn railway in West Berlin, allowed East Germans who sought refuge in the US

Karen rebel base falls to Burmese troops

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok

Burmese forces have captured another important Karen rebel base on the Thai border 250 miles north-west of Bangkok. A spokesman for the Karen National Union said yesterday that its guerrillas had been forced out of Klerday, a border stronghold opposite the Song Yang district of the Thai province, Tak.

In return, Bonn has supported, with Federal guarantees, an agreement, revealed last week, of enormous economic and prestige value to East Berlin — the building under licence of Volkswagen cars in the GDR. Bonn may soon be ready to consider another East German request for credit facilities.

The German electorate has applauded these successes and welcomed the unexpected development in relations. But commentators have sounded a note of caution. In East and West, there is suspicion that things are developing a little too quickly and could get out of harmony with overall East-West relations.

Herr Kohl defends his policies resolutely. Yesterday he told a gathering of senior Bundeswehr officers in Travemünde, after returning from Moscow, that progress would be made in arms control only if East-West relations were better.

For this reason, his government wanted to put East-West dialogue on a firm basis, which would include all different aspects of cooperation and negotiation, without being limited simply to the question of intermediate missiles.



Brussels meeting: President Mitterrand of France (left) with King Baudouin of Belgium yesterday. The President was in Belgium to prepare for next month's European Community summit

Grenada to seek aid package for airport

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

Grenada is to seek \$150m (£100m) in international aid to complete the island's airport and carry out other development projects.

"We will be presenting a two-year economic development package in the region of \$150m" Mr Nicholas Brathwaite, the leader of Grenada's interim Government, told a meeting of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation and Economic Development sponsored by the World Bank here on Tuesday.

Mr Brathwaite said the Grenada proposal included \$24m to complete its 10,000ft airport, which was being built by Cuba before the US-led invasion last October.

President Reagan had claimed that the airport, for which Grenada had already paid \$40m, would have been used by Cuba and the Soviet Union for military purposes and constituted a threat to US security interests. But the Cuban-backed Government of the late Maurice Bishop had maintained that the airport was exclusively for commercial purposes and to increase tourism.

Mr Brathwaite said he had emphasized the need to complete the airport to Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, who attended Independence Day celebrations in Grenada last week. Mr Shultz favours completion of the project.

Thatcher lays down détente guidelines

By Richard Dary

Mrs Thatcher's burgeoning interest in East-West relations is not the result of a sudden conversion or short-term tactical considerations. It derives from a very thorough Government study of all aspects of East-West relations drawing on advice from inside and outside the Government.

As the Prime Minister explained in Moscow, arms control was getting nowhere and contacts between East and West had become so limited that "the risk of misunderstanding was grave". It was felt that the time had come for a new and deeper look at the subject.

As government sources put it, we have had more than 60 years of trying to deal with the Soviet Union, with its mixture of military muscle, revolutionary ideology, relative economic self-sufficiency, inefficiency, insecurity and autocratic rule, but the problem of restraining the behaviour which this mixture produces has grown over the past 20 years as the Soviet Union has become able to extend its reach around the globe.

The result of the study was a set of broad guidelines for policy over the next few years. It is felt that there should be more contacts with the Soviet leadership to reduce the risk of misunderstanding and miscalculation. Hence further high-level meetings will follow. Arms control is seen as too narrow a

EEC cash for jobless in jeopardy

From Ian Murray
Strasbourg

Money earmarked by the EEC for easing unemployment and helping depressed regions may have to be diverted to pay farmers, Mr Gaston Thorn warned the European Parliament in Strasbourg yesterday.

In his most apocalyptic speech so far the President of the Commission told members this could be one of the immediate consequences if the European summit next month fails to break the deadlock on reforms essential to save the Community for bankruptcy and collapse.

His speech brought abuse from all sides of the house. The "brother enemies" — as Mr Thorn called them — of British Conservatives and Italian Communists tried to outdo each other in invective.

"What has the Commission done?" asked Sir James Scott-Hopkins. "Nothing except moaned and whimpered gently, saying that it is all the council's fault. It just won't do."

Sigmar Gabriel Fanti told Mr Thorn: "The Community is finished. We cannot go on like this. We either have to make a fresh start or resign ourselves to playing a passive role."

During the day Mr Thorn and his Commission put the finishing touches to a tough set of new rules for controlling EEC spending which they want the European summit to approve next month.

These rules are to be studied by foreign ministers at an informal meeting in Paris this weekend, when the Commission is expected to put forward a review of the sterile argument how to solve the British EEC budget problem.

Mr Thorn said yesterday there was no point in trying to find another short-term solution for Britain's case was warmly welcomed by a British Government spokesman.

lid to carry the whole burden of East-West relations. There is need for broader understandings, provide a better context for arms control. There should also be more regular contacts on regional issues, such as the Middle East and Southern Africa.

On economic relations, the aim is to find a middle way between the optimistic concordant approach of the 1970s and the punitive policies advocated by some people in Washington.

The tide of Soviet successes in the Third World is seen as less durable than was once expected. The Soviet Union cannot supply what developing countries need in the way of aid and trade.

In East Europe the aim is to respect legitimate Soviet security interests while championing the right of self-determination. In practice, the policy will be to continue differentiating among East European countries, developing policies with each as individual nations rather than simply as satellites of the Soviet Union.

Overall the aim is to persuade the Soviet Union that the West is willing to deal on the basis of equality of respect, rather than striving for superiority. At the same time the West must accept that change in consistency in Western policy is essential.

Howls of rage over wolf cull

From John Best
Ottawa

An angry dispute has erupted over a British Columbia government programme to kill between 400 and 500 wolves by shooting them from helicopters.

The dispute pits the Government against conservation groups and animal lovers in Canada's most westerly province. It has spread in a small way to the United States and some European countries, where Canadian consulates have been picketed by demonstrators protesting at the slaughter.

The cull is taking place in the remote Muskrat River region of north-eastern British Columbia. The provincial Government, through its Environment Ministry, has budgeted C\$30,000 (£17,000) for the operation, which it insists is necessary to control the wolf population and reduce the enormous toll of moose, elk, caribou and other big game taken by wolves.

Opponents of the cull contend that it is really being carried out for the benefit of hunters who want the big-game herds protected for their own sport. They also say, in defence of the wolf, that he kills only sick or aged animals.

On the other hand some biologists hold that wolves often kill game just for the fun of the chase.

Opposition to the cull is spearheaded by an international group which calls itself Project Wolf and is headed by the Sea Shepherd Society of Vancouver.

The President of the Sea Shepherd Society, Mr Paul Watson, is best known as a relentless opponent of Canada's annual, east-coast seal hunt. At present he is appealing against a 15-month jail sentence and C\$5,000 fine imposed on him for unlawful attempts to disrupt last year's seal hunt.

"What has the Commission done?" asked Sir James Scott-Hopkins. "Nothing except moaned and whimpered gently, saying that it is all the council's fault. It just won't do."

"What has the Commission done?" asked Sir James Scott-Hopkins. "Nothing except moaned and whimpered gently, saying that it is all the council's fault. It just won't do."

Now all that is in the past.

The Alliance Building Society and the Bank of Scotland have launched a new scheme, it is both a building society and bank account in one.

Alliance BankSave

In principle it works like this. All the money you pay in goes straight into the building society. A sum is then immediately transferred to the bank to meet your day to

day needs. The result is you get the most out of your money.

Indeed it used to take a fine touch to be able to juggle your building society and bank accounts to earn the most interest possible in the one, while avoiding bank charges in the other.

As for your bank account, it operates like any other. So you can have:

A cheque book.

Cash facilities up to £50 at any branch of the Alliance or the Bank of Scotland, and at 5,000 Visa bank branches.

A Visa card, which is also a cheque guarantee card.

Overdraft facilities. Or you can arrange a personal loan or continuous credit with the Bank of Scotland.

Free banking, provided you maintain £100 in your bank account. Plus any number of direct debits and five standing orders free of charge.

To open a BankSave account, you'll need £500 initial deposit.

Thereafter, you can simply pay in what you like, or your salary.

Alliance BankSave is yet another example of our claim that we make your money make money.

To open an account, call in at any Alliance office. Or for further information write to the Alliance Building Society, Freepost, Hove Park, Hove, East Sussex BN3 2ZN. Or call Freefone 'BankSave'.



ALLIANCE BANKSAVE
THE BANKING SERVICE THAT PAYS BUILDING SOCIETY INTEREST



Tory Euro-MPs divided over plan to merge with right-wing block

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

Britain's 60-strong group of Conservative Euro-MPs has been discussing whether they should join the Liberal or Christian Democratic groups in the European Parliament after the elections in June.

The idea has apparently been raised by leaders of the group with the party chairman, Mr John Selwyn Gummer, who has in turn mentioned it to Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The fact that it has met with considerable disfavour has been obvious in Strasbourg this week with MEPs and group officials issuing categorical denial that elected British conservatives would ever sit among MEPs from other nations.

"Anybody who went into the election campaign saying that would be committing political suicide," one of the group said yesterday.

The matter was, however, aired during a private meeting in Strasbourg earlier this month between Conservative MEPs and 200 of the party agents, who were preparing for the election campaign.

It was agreed then that all the candidates must campaign as Conservatives if they were to be credible in the elections. This political reality has not, however, ended the argument among the many members who believe they could be much more effective in the Parliament

if they were integrated into one of the transnational political families.

May believe privately that over the past four and a half years the massive 60-strong block of Conservative members has been an embarrassing and unwieldy power base.

For much of the period Britain has been at odds with the Community over the budget question and the Conservative group has often been whipped to vote together against policies which many of the more European-minded members wanted to support.

This block voting feel has built up resentment against Britain and made it more difficult to obtain a fair hearing for the case for budget reform. The Parliament at the moment is still blocking payment of a £457m rebate due to Britain some feel this is partly being done out of spite.

Although about 15 members say they cannot think of joining any other group, discreet overtures have been made unofficially in recent months to both the Liberals and the Christian Democrats about some form of merger after the elections.

There would be no objections at all to other groups joining the Conservative group which already includes two Dames in the European Democratic group in Strasbourg.

Montonero exile arrested in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro (NYT) — The leader of Argentina's Montonero guerrilla movement, Señor Mario Eduardo Firmeñich, has been arrested here at the request of Argentina.

Señor Firmeñich and a top aide, Señor Fernando Vaca Narvaja, who have been living outside Argentina since about 1977, were detained by federal police in an apartment. They claimed to have entered Brazil legally last November and to have temporary residence papers.

Their arrest came hours after Brazilian newspapers revealed their whereabouts. Argentina told Brazil it would ask for their extradition on charges of homicide, illicit association and offences against public order.

The Montonero organization was gradually dismantled after the Argentine Army seized power in 1976. Many Montoneros went into exile.

After Señor Raúl Alfonsín was inaugurated as President in December, returning Argentina to civilian rule, many former Montoneros sought to go home.

Diplomats said Señor Firmeñich's extradition would give additional force to Señor Alfonsín's promise to bring to justice both left-wing guerrillas and senior military officers responsible for extreme violence.

Señor Firmeñich's third child was born in Rio last month. His lawyer said on Tuesday that parents of Brazilian citizens were immune from extradition.



Raising the roof: Squatters evicted by police sitting on top of a bus in Amsterdam after climbing through an emergency exit. They had been ejected from a housing complex.

Panama leader 'forced to quit'

Panama (Reuters) — Señor Ricardo de la Espriella, who resigned as President of Panama on Monday, was obliged to go by the National Guard because he opposed official manipulation of the presidential elections scheduled for May 6, an opposition leader said yesterday.

Señor Guillermo Cárdenas, vice-president of the Christian Democratic Party, said that the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), which is closely linked to the National Guard, planned "to set up an electoral machine using the state's resources in open violation of the law".

The decision to oust Señor de la Espriella was prompted by an announcement over the weekend by the country's two main opposition parties to Señor Arnulfo Arias, an former President, as presidential candidate, according to both Señor Cárdenas and diplomatic sources.

Señor Arias, who was elected President three times and removed each time in National Guard-backed coups, is a charismatic figure with a strong popular following.

Political sources said that the PRD had formed an alliance with three other parties and chosen Señor Nicolás Barletta as its presidential candidate. Señor Barletta was Planning Minister under the late General Omar Torrijos, who was President until 1978 and Commander of the National Guard until his death in 1981.

Sources said that Señor de la Espriella disagreed with the PRD strategy. The National Guard has denied that it favours Señor Barletta's candidacy.

Señor de la Espriella gave no reason for his resignation. He was immediately succeeded by the Vice-President, Señor Jorge Illescas, who is also President of the UN General Assembly. He confirmed that the first general election for 15 years would take place as planned.

The presidential spokesman confirmed that the Finance Minister, Señor Gabriel Castro, the Health Minister, Señor Gaspar García de Paredes, and the Minister of the Presidency, Señor Mario de Diego, had also stepped down.

At the United Nations a spokesman said that Señor Illescas would remain President of the U.N. General Assembly and denied a report that he had decided to step down.

● BOGOTÁ: Colombian M19 Guerrillas took over the offices of the Associated Press news agency yesterday, to send a message to Panama, demanding that its Government hand over the body of the group's former chief, Jaime Bateman, who died in a plane crash in Panama last year.

New York honour for IRA man

New York (Reuters) — A convicted Irish Republican Army bomb maker who fled to the United States only to be jailed for violating immigration laws has been chosen as honorary Grand Marshal of New York's St Patrick's Day parade.

Michael O'Rourke was chosen last night by delegates of the estimated 120 organizations connected with the parade, who stood as one when asked to endorse the move.

But Mr O'Rourke will not be allowed to attend the March 17 parade up Manhattan's Fifth Avenue. He will be several miles away in prison where he has spent the last four-and-a-half years.

Mr Thomas Gleeson, an 83-year-old trade union leader was elected Grand Marshal. He is considered a moderate.

Mr Martin Galvin, head of the Irish Northern Aid Committee (Noraid) who nominated Mr O'Rourke, said the delegates' rousing approval was "a message to Britain that the Irish in New York will not allow its despotism to go on."

Nkomo accuses army of Matabeleland atrocities

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Government speakers dismissed Mr Nkomo's allegations, saying he was trying to undermine the morale of the armed forces and using Parliament to act as a spokesman for the dissidents.

Earlier this week Mr Simbi Mubako, the Minister of Home Affairs, said the curfew restrictions had had an immediate effect in reducing guerrilla activity. Efforts were being made to ensure that civilians did not suffer unduly.

The low-level insurgency in Matabeleland started two years ago after Mr Nkomo's dismissal from a coalition cabinet.

Since then, marauding bands have attacked police and security force units and killed hundreds of people, including 38 farmers.

Mr Nkomo's allegations a year ago that Ndebele peasants were being slaughtered by the Army were echoed by church and voluntary organizations in Matabeleland.

Sikhs kill policeman in Punjab

From Kuldeep Nayar, Delhi

A Hindu policeman was shot dead by two armed Sikhs near Amritsar yesterday as the violence which engulfed Punjab on Tuesday, continued.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister, discussed the situation in the state, now controlled from Delhi, with her Cabinet colleagues.

Violence also spilled over to Punjab's neighbouring Hindu-majority state of Haryana. Police fired teargas and resorted to lathi charges to disperse a Hindu crowd when it clashed with a few Sikhs.

The biggest casualty has been the indefinite postponement of tripartite talks between the Akali, opposition parties and the Government which should have started here on Tuesday. The Akali leader, Mr Balwant Singh, said the talks had been put off because of the situation in Punjab.

Six Punjab towns — Jullundur, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Patiala, Ferozepur and Khanna — are still under a curfew.

Our new Deposit Bond offers high interest. And in full.

With the new National Savings Deposit Bond, every penny of the 11½% pa interest is credited in full.

If you're a taxpayer you will, naturally, have to pay income tax on this, but only when it's due.

If you're a non-taxpayer, you simply keep the lot.

Designed for longer term investments.

The bond is designed especially for investors seeking a longer term investment at a premium rate of interest.

The bonds can be bought in multiples of £50 with a minimum of £500. The maximum holding is £50,000.

You can have all or part of your bond repaid at 3 months notice. Once a bond has been held a full year, you do not lose any interest when it is repaid. Bonds which are repaid in whole or in part within a year of purchase will earn interest at half the published rate on the amount repaid.

Daily interest

The interest rate currently stands at 11½% pa and is

11½%

National Savings Deposit Bond.

DESCRIPTION PROSPECTUS

1 National Savings Deposit Bonds (bonds) are Government securities issued by the Treasury under the National Loans Act 1958. They are registered on the National Savings Stock Register and subject to the Statutory Regulations relating to the National Savings Stock Register for the time being in force, so far as the same apply.

2 Subject to a minimum purchase of £500 (see paragraph 3) a purchase may be made in multiples of £50. The date of purchase will for all purposes be the date payment is received with the completed form at the National Savings Deposit Bond Office, a Post Office or any branch of National Savings Bank business or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

3 A certificate will be issued in respect of each purchase. This certificate will show the value of the bond and its date of purchase. This certificate will be replaced on each anniversary of the date of purchase and on part repayment in accordance with paragraph 5.2 by a new certificate showing the updated value of the bond, including capitalised interest.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM HOLDING LIMITS

3.1 No person may hold, either solely or jointly with any other person, less than £500 in one bond or more than £50,000 in one or more bonds. The maximum holding limit will not prevent the capitalisation of interest under paragraph 4.3 but capitalised interest will count towards this limit if the holder wishes to purchase another bond. Bonds inherited from a deceased holder and interest on such bonds will not count towards the maximum limit. Bonds held by a person as trustee will not count towards the maximum which he may hold as trustee of a separate fund or which he or the beneficiary may hold in a personal capacity.

3.2 The Treasury may vary the maximum and minimum holding limits from time to time upon giving notice, but such a variation will not prejudice any right enjoyed by a bond holder immediately before the variation in respect of a bond then held by him.

INTEREST

4.1 Interest will be calculated on a day to day basis from the date of purchase up to the date of repayment. Subject to paragraph 4.2 interest on a bond will be payable at a rate determined by the Treasury, which may be varied upon giving six weeks notice.

4.2 The rate of interest on a bond or part of a bond repaid before the first anniversary of the date of purchase will be half the rate determined by the Treasury in accordance with paragraph 4.1, unless repayment is made on the death of the sole bond holder.

4.3 Interest on a bond will be capitalised on each anniversary of the date of purchase without deduction of income tax, but interest is subject to income

tax and must be included in any return of income made to the Inland Revenue in respect of the year in which it is capitalised.

REPAYMENT

5.1 A holder must give three calendar months' notice of any application for repayment before redemption but no prior notice is required if application is made on the death of the sole bond holder. Any application for repayment of a bond must be made in writing to the National Savings Deposit Bond Office and be accompanied by the current investment certificate. The period of notice will be calculated from the date on which the application is received in the National Savings Deposit Bond Office.

5.2 Applications will be made in accordance with paragraph 5.1 for repayment of a bond, including capitalised interest, but the amount to be repaid must not be less than £50 or, except in other respects, as the Treasury may determine from time to time upon giving notice. The holder of the bond, remaining after repayment, excluding interest which has not been capitalised, must be not less than the minimum holding limit which was in force at the date of application. Where part of a bond has been repaid a new certificate will be issued and the remaining balance will be treated as having the same date of purchase as the original bond.

5.3 Payments will be made by crossed warrant sent by post. For the purpose of determining the amount payable in respect of a bond the date of repayment will be treated as the date on the warrant.

5.4 No payment will be made in respect of a bond held by a minor under the age of seven years, either solely or jointly with any other person, except with the consent of the Director of Savings.

5.5 Bonds will not be transferable except with the consent of the Director of Savings. The Director of Savings will, for example, normally give consent in the case of devolution of bonds on the death of a holder but not to any proposed transfer which is by way of sale or for any consideration.

NOTICE

7. The Treasury will give any notice required under paragraph 3.2, 4.1, 5.2 and 8 in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazette or in any manner which they think fit. If notice is given otherwise than in the Gazette, it will be as soon as reasonably possible thereafter be recorded in them.

GUARANTEED LIFE OF BONDS

8. Each bond may be held for a guaranteed initial period of 10 years from the purchase date. Thereafter interest will continue to be payable in accordance with paragraphs 4.1 and 4.3 until the redemption of the bond. The bond may be redeemed earlier at the end of the guaranteed initial period or on any date thereafter in either case upon the giving of six months' notice by the Treasury. The Director of Savings will write to the holder before redemption, at his last recorded address, informing him of the date of redemption.

NATIONAL SAVINGS DEPOSIT BOND—Application to purchase

To the Deposit Bond Office, Dept. TS, National Savings, Glasgow CS8 1SE

I/we accept the terms of the Prospectus and apply for a Bond to the value of £

Note: Minimum purchase is £50
Maximum holding £50,000
All purchases must be in multiples of £50

BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

Summons First name(s) Mr/Mrs/Miss

Address(es)

Postcode _____

Telephone number _____

Date of birth _____

Day Month Year

Note: If the Bond is to be held jointly the names and addresses of all holders should be entered. The Investment Certificate and all correspondence will normally be sent to the first named holder under 7 years old.

NAME AND ADDRESS TO WHICH DEPOSIT BOND SHOULD BE SENT

Complete only if different from first address above

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Date _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Note: If the Bond is to be held jointly all the parties must sign above

Person signing for children under 7 should also state relationship here _____

Seoul seeks summit with North

Seoul (Reuters) — South Korea has called for the reopening of dialogue with the North, but diplomats said it was too early to expect a breakthrough.

Seoul wants a summit between North and South, and said the discussions could later be expanded to include the United States, China, the Soviet Union and Japan.

South Korea's initiative came in a letter from the Prime Minister, Mr Choi Ick Chang, handed to North Korean officials at the border village of Panmunjom on Tuesday.

Addressed to the newly appointed North Korean Prime Minister, Mr Kang Sung Soo, the letter responded to a North Korean proposal last month calling for tripartite peace talks between the United States and the two Koreas.

Although the Seoul message contained nothing dramatically new, Western diplomats said it was milder in tone than recent declarations about the North and could lead to further exchanges at Panmunjom.

مكتبة من الأصل

THE ARTS

For all his colourful personal image, Bob Fosse (right, on set) has proved himself a disturbingly profound film-maker, never more so than in *Star '80*, which opens in London tomorrow: interview by Joan Goodman

Chronicler of America's extremities

Every country has its own select murders, which strike a chord and reflect the society in a way that makes them stand out from the bulk of crimes. In America, the Dorothy Stratten case was one such a beautiful young *Playboy* Playmate of the Year shot by her husband, who then committed suicide. The director-choreographer Bob Fosse, best known for movie musicals like *Cabaret* and *All That Jazz*, has made a powerful, disturbing film of the case called *Star '80* (after the letters on the licence plate of Stratten's Mercedes), which opens in London tomorrow.

Neither a thriller nor documentary, Fosse's film is a character study of Paul Snider. Stratten's husband, discoverer and ultimately murderer, a small-timer hustler who saw Stratten as his ticket to fame and fortune and the magic "inner circle" of Hollywood celebrities. "I've seen many Sniders in my years in show business", says Fosse, "people who bought the media's idea of Hollywood — wear the right clothes, the right tie, say 'hello' in the right places, know the right people and get into that inner circle, that little select group, and the gates of heaven will open and you'll be a success. Nor is it just true of Hollywood, it goes right through American society, down to the guy in Idaho who thinks if he could just get into the local country club his troubles would be over."

As played by Eric Roberts, Snider emerges not as a sympathetic character but as an understandable one. Fosse, Roberts and Mariel Hemingway (who plays Stratten) all believe he loved his wife — "As much as he could allow himself to care for any woman. His main love was himself. Yet I think in his own way he did care for her. When I say this to people they can't understand how he could love her and yet gain from her in a business way. But it's done all the time. Some of our biggest female

stars are married to men who are their managers."

Fosse's own involvement with the Dorothy Stratten story came when his close friend, the late writer Paddy Chayefsky, gave him an article about the case from a New York newspaper. "I read it and I thought, this is a vein I understand, the cheap honky-tonks Snider comes from." Before he broke through with his award-winning choreography for *The Pajama Game* on Broadway, Fosse spent many years as a performer in the small clubs and vaudeville joints that dotted American cities.

Nevertheless, there were obstacles to filming a real-life story. Besides Snider, there were two men in Stratten's brief life. Hugh Hefner, owner and editor of *Playboy*, was her mentor and father-figure. Peter Bogdanovich directed her in her only important film, *They All Laughed*. During the filming Bogdanovich and Stratten fell in love. She moved in with him and had gone to see her husband to discuss a divorce when she was murdered.

"I wanted to use the *Playboy* logo because if I did a fictitious thing it wouldn't have had the impact", says Fosse. "So Hugh [Hefner] read the script before we filmed it and said: 'I wish you wouldn't make this, but I'll go along with you so far — we'll give you the logo and allow you to take photographs in the *Playboy* mansion so you can duplicate it.' And he invited me to one *Playboy* party. After the film was finished, he saw it and telephoned me. He didn't like it at all. He said: 'It's not true, but it's artful'. He didn't approve of the way I mocked the *Playboy* philosophy, but the serious thing he found fault with was the equation of sex and violence, which his magazine has always been against. I thought it was pretty good of him still to talk to me after he didn't like the film."

Relations with Bogdanovich were even more tenuous. "He called me up when the film was announced and said to me: 'I co-wrote *Chicago* — and also said he wished I wouldn't make it. He felt I couldn't know what really happened, which is true. But I pointed out I wasn't making a film about him and Stratten but about Snider.' Bogdanovich, who is publishing his own memoir of his time with Stratten, has seen the finished film but refuses to comment, except to admit his opinion is 'not neutral'.

A meticulous man who spends 18 months to two years making a film and six months defending what I've made", the 55-year-old Fosse put his own reputation as a drinker and womanizer (along with details of his open-heart surgery) on screen in *All That Jazz*. It won four Oscars and attracted "more criticism than anything I've ever done". Despite his long line of Broadway hits, and his distinguished record as a film director, Fosse became better known for always dressing in black ("a dancer's thing — it's a clean line and also if your shirt is wrinkled it doesn't show so much in black") and for his series of romances with beautiful younger women including Jessica Lange, Julie Hagerty and Angie Dickinson. Is not the kind of exploitation he savages in *Star '80* exactly what he has done in his own life?

"It's been said", Fosse acknowledges with a grin. Though he refuses to defend himself, his former lovers have gone on record as praising his generosity and his help with their careers.

Short for a dancer, with an elfin energy, Fosse is a man who attracts controversy. Condemned by some as a degenerate, he counts among his closest friends some of America's best writers including Chayefsky, Joseph Heller and William Styron. So it is surprising that *Star '80* is Fosse's first solo script. "I've always worked with a writer before, but this time Paddy [Chayefsky] encouraged me to try it alone. I've always wanted

to write — I co-wrote *Chicago* — and the nicest thing anyone's ever said to me was Paddy, when he read my draft, he said: 'Now I know why you're so tough on writers. You don't need them'.

Star '80 was the most difficult film I've made. There were areas I'd never worked in. I had a lot of help from tapes made by a journalist who'd covered the story and other video tapes of Dorothy Stratten promoting her films while she was alive — many of the lines in the screenplay are taken directly from life — but I was on my own when it came to the last scene, both writing and directing it. I knew the film would stand or fall by that scene. No one knows what happened during it. We know Dorothy went to see Paul and we know he shot her and committed suicide and we know he sodomized her. That's all we know, all anyone will ever know. It was difficult to write and even more difficult to shoot. When we came to it I told Eric and Mariel: 'I'm going to choreograph this as if it was a ballet. That's how we're going to get through it'. I don't think it's noticeable in the finished scene, but we shot it by numbers — 'Now you sit down, with your legs like this and your hands placed so'.

For a song and dance man, Fosse has turned into a chronicler of America's extreme upward — and downward — mobility. Each of Fosse's mature films has a central character who is a troublemaker, whether Lenny Bruce or Sally Bowles, the director in *All That Jazz* or Paul Snider in *Star '80*. Despite his own glamorous lifestyle — a lifestyle he says he has abandoned since "everybody started expecting me to show up drunk and with a pretty girl on my arm" — Fosse is a moralist whose work takes us backstage, behind the scenes, and studies what happens when the costumes come off and the show cannot go on.

Theatre in New York

Stoppard still accelerating

No matter how many new hit musicals and comedies it might boast, Broadway never feels quite legitimate unless there is also at least one critically and commercially successful drama. More brilliantly than any burst of fireworks, Tom Stoppard's *The Real Thing* (Plymouth Theatre) began 1984 by so overflowing that gap that it may be around for several new years. Virtually every commentator who has viewed both the London and Broadway productions has declared the latter superior. Not only has Mr Stoppard tightened and polished until everything but the subplot about Annie's silly, seedy prisoner-playwright shines and cast light upon the other aspects of the play, but the designer Tony Walton has accelerated its pace by replacing the cumbersome London screens and projections with automated sets which move the action almost as fast as Mr Stoppard's imagination. Mike Nichols has directed with as much brio, and the only complaint is that lines go by so quickly that there is no time to savour, much less absorb, them. Even though it leaves the impression that there is so much more to be had from the play that you simply must read it or, if you can get a ticket, see it again.

Those who have viewed both productions generally contend that Jeremy Irons as Stoppard's protagonist in New York is better than Roger Rees in London because Irons is more vulnerable and because there is more sexual chemistry in his relationship with Annie (played here by Glenn Close) with that "I'm available — maybe — and I'm good" air which entices men and infuriates women who do not have it.

Since we seem to be voting, I stand for Roger Rees. Jeremy Irons is indeed sympathetic in his outcry when Annie goes to her lover, and shows himself an accomplished stage actor throughout. The difference is one of size. Each is a winner in his class, but Irons is a lightweight and Rees a middle-weight actor of greater range and depth. To me, Roger Rees was much more convincing as an intellectual who could reveal



Jeremy Irons: vulnerable and sympathetic

off Mr Stoppard's lines and in the Roundabout Theatre Company's revival of Pinter's Old Times. Because he had that stature, his personal pain was more harrowing (watered-down Aristotle on the tragic hero here) and his ascent to self-knowledge more moving.

In the heavyweight division, we have Ian McKellen, Acting Shakespeare (Ritz Theatre), in which the actor exceeds his stated aim of keeping the Bard's spirit alive. We revere great playwrights, but I believe we think of them less than of, say, Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, Oedipus and Antigone, Electra and Andromache, Hamlet et al.

The Manhattan Theatre Club started the year auspiciously with Lee Kalkine's Friends about the reunion of two Yale room-mates (Craig T. Nelson and Ron Silver, an appealingly sonorous commentator, his selection of anecdote and historical incident, the love he lavishes on the Shakespearian passages and his infectious ardour, he elevates Shakespeare into the mythological realm of his own greatest characters. Mr McKellen's acting may appear too technical to some Americans (meaning more dependent on vocal pyrotechnics than feeling and thought), but that would be a misjudgment. His line-readings are so richly detailed emotionally and intellectually that they are really too loaded to take in at once. The style is rococo, not mechanical.

Another heavyweight is

See How They Run

Shaftesbury

Tom Stoppard once claimed that *See How They Run* contained the funniest line anywhere in English farce: "Arrest several of these vicars." It was thus quite a let-down, as one coming fresh to Philip King's wartime hit, to find that the actual line is "Arrest most of these people". That exhausts my list of quibbles against an otherwise glorious evening.

King ends the piece with the sight of the cast vainly trying to explain the plot to one another, thereby giving reviewers a broad hint not to waste their time over this fruitless task. After all, if you have a peaceful country vicarage with a bishop due to drop in, and an assortment of other visitors most of whom have an urgent need to masquerade as the vicar, it is not plot that counts so much as what happens over the next 90 seconds.

Like Ben Travers before him, King winds up his first act with the leisurely motion of one taking aim with a cream pie and deciding exactly where it will make the most mess. He then lets fly with an action that gobbles up every farcical routine from the underwear chase and the compromising cupboard to a burst of gunfire that sends the cuckoo clock into

hysterics. Nothing is wasted. If one visitor stows his Army uniform in the sports box, the vicar is bound to go looking there for a croquet mallet to tackle an escaped German prisoner.

And if the German then lays him out with a warming pan, the sound (which tolls through the evening like a dinner gong) causes the others to look at their

watches. King can extract laughter from back references to Irving in *The Bells* and immediately wartime details as much as from the perennial banana skins.

Sheer craftsmanship apart, what marks the piece out as a classic is its ability to crash the lunacy barrier as, typically, in a scene where one character causes the work of a master farceur.

All the chaos is beautifully organized and if anything happens twice there is always some variation: as where Michael Denison's palsied Bishop, coming round the chase for a second time, leaps over the empty spot where a body lay on his first lap. The brakemen go on firmly to admit newcomers, like Derek Nimmo, walking into a calm clerical haven before finding the earth opening under their feet.

The supreme performance comes from Maureen Lipman as the parish's leading spinster snapper, an image of virginal rectitude, at least until she gets at the bottle.

Apart from her wonderful comic articulation, from which she can pick up a succession of laughs from a single piece of business, she also performs a farcical miracle by simultaneously playing an inanimate object and a character who grows.

Irving Wardle



Maureen Lipman's farcical miracle of comic articulation, with Derek Nimmo

Helsinki PO/Berglund

Festival Hall

It is probably unfair (and certainly uncharitable) to judge a visiting orchestra by their performance near the end of a grueling tour. But the Helsinki Philharmonic, with their conductor Paavo Berglund had given nine concerts around Britain in the previous 11 days

seen to be weary musicians in their readings of two of Sibelius' symphonies on Tuesday.

Nicely, individual sections made some pleasant noises. The strings, although lacking the bloom and occasion

follows the accuracy of our own Philharmonia, play sweetly, while the woodwinds are generally together and have a sense of unity in their music.

The same composer's Fourth Symphony, where the orchestra plodded with properly veiled sounds the mysterious depths of the music. But you cannot play this work in such a manner all the way through if its constantly changing.

There were encouraging signs at the beginning of the Seventh Symphony, where the orchestra plodded with properly veiled sounds the mysterious depths of the music. But you cannot play this work in such a manner all the way through if its constantly changing.

Berglund, rather than restraining a child in those matters, his control of the general shape was convincing; the Scherzo never betrayed the smallest hint of lightheartedness, and the dark-

ness of the Largo, the heart of the piece, was unrelenting.

In these works Sibelius reacts deliberately against the fashionable excesses of Mahler. Liszt, in his Second Piano Concerto, which filled the gap between the symphonies on Tuesday, was very much the consciously avant-garde figure of his time. The unflappable soloist, Bernard d'Ascoli, made light of the piece's technical difficulties. However, the orchestra made no attempt to smoothen the rough juxtaposition of poetry, melodrama, banality and eccentricity in this wonderful mess of a work. Nor indeed should they have done.

Stephen Pettitt

Concert

Follows it jarred in a way that the composer, ever conscious of a sense of unity in his music, would surely have hated.

The same composer's Fourth Symphony, where the orchestra plodded with properly veiled sounds the mysterious depths of the music. But you cannot play this work in such a manner all the way through if its constantly changing.

Proud

(which provides the title)

and David Niven. What matters most is the verve and stylishness of the dancing.

Mark Silver in glitteringly suave solo and sophisticated duets with Andria Hall is at the centre of the work: a real star performance that would shine equally as big in theatre but is somewhat cramped on the small stage. Janice Mulligan is the most provocative and scandalous of the women and has entries exploiting both humour and virtuosity. Prokofiev cunningly shows off the strength of all the cast in larger or smaller ensembles.

Peter Farmer's costumes and

decor, achieving much with limited means, reinforce the effect and ensure the success of a work that, I will guess, is popular not only on this tour but wider audiences later. The excellent pianists, David Elwin and Kevin Darvas, are both members of Festival Ballet's music staff.

John Percival

Television

Crushing burden

Brass Tacks Reports (BBC 2) could hardly have got closer to "brass tacks" than in last night's assault upon the heavy lorries which belch and rumble through the country; it began with some interesting information about the baked bean industry of Wigan (which is a pleasant change from coals and Newcastle) before tackling the more serious business of a road freight industry which is now "out of control". It seems that England is the "most lorry-intensive country in Europe": good news for hitch-hikers, but not for those whose property and lives suffer from the depredations of the "juggernauts".

They move through towns like elephants trying to enter a mousehole, and the noise is indescribable for those who live beside the roads which are forced to bear the weight of these carriers; even the soundtrack of the documentary was difficult to bear. Certainly they are no less destructive than the Indian wagons from which they take their name, although in this case the sacrifices are not voluntary.

Buildings are damaged or destroyed, roads shift and crumble, and life in the streets becomes impossible — as is often the case, the companies are making a profit at the expense of individual citizens for whom, it seems, there is no legal redress. Although the tone of the programme was polemical, it amassed more than enough evidence to justify its stridency. It was a most unpleasant story.

Open Space (BBC 2) was concerned with *The Women of Durham Jail*, the small number of female prisoners who are kept in the maximum security wing of that prison. This was a dramatization of the letters and writings of four such women, the purpose of which was not entirely clear. As an account of prison life it was convincing, if laconic, but the programme was obviously meant to offer more than a simple documentary record.

The women incarcerated here were supposed to be "the most dangerous in the country" — even the male prisoners of Durham apparently think of them as "monsters" — and yet the programme came close to suggesting that they were articulate and reasonably agreeable people who just happened to be locked up.

That element of special pleading became most evident when one young woman, serving "several life sentences for explosions and murder", was presented as a chirpy and somewhat sympathetic character. It was interesting to hear what she, and others, had to say; but their accounts were not at all "moving" in the way that the film-makers no doubt intended them to be.

Peter Ackroyd

Royal Shakespeare Company's MUSICAL OF THE YEAR **Romeo** ENTHRALLING UNMISSABLE TREAT LAST WEEK! MUST END SATURDAY RSC ADELPHI THEATRE BOX OFFICE 01-836 7611/2 CREDIT CARDS 01-936 9232 01-836 7358

Stephen Pettitt

Concert

follows it jarred in a way that

the composer, ever conscious of

a sense of unity in his music,

would surely have hated.

The same composer's Fourth

Symphony, where the orchestra

plodded with properly veiled

sounds the mysterious depths of

the music. But you cannot play

this work in such a manner all

the way through if its constantly

changing.

André Prokofiev's *The*

Aquarium is a far more

substantial work, which gives

the small-scale programme a

Honouring the hermit of Hull

"I don't know how we are going to sit. This room's really only furnished for one person."

That isn't quite true: there is a chair as well as the small sofa. But a man from the BBC is about to arrive in Hull, and Mr Larkin is working himself into a panic. "At least you'll be on my right. That's my good side." The sentence is drowned by the high-pitched whistle of the hearing-aid. We drink champagne to steady our nerves. "It's the only thing you can drink all through the day, except" - a snarl of disgust - "tea!" "It's very good wine", I say. "It's not."

Outside in the garden, the sun is shining brightly, so indoors, the Venetian blinds are down and the thick curtains are drawn. "Is this some W. H. Auden act?" "No, it's to protect the spines of my books. Some days, if there's a particularly bright sun, it shines in all bloody afternoon." He speaks of the sunlight as if it were a menace comparable with friendly neighbours or rising damp. The doorbell rings. Enter *Kaleidoscope* producer with a tape recorder. After about three goes, it is established that he is called Mr Barfield. "Not Barfield?" "No, Barfield." "I hope you won't think me rude. Mr Barfield, if I ask you when you are going." "Four o'clock." "Good. That gives us less than an hour. Can we do it in that time?" "Oh, yes." "I feel as if I'm about to be viva'd".

Once the little machine is switched on, however, it is I whose nerve fails, and Mr Larkin rescues the situation. In a completely unshowy way, he is fluent, alert and totally professional. If I ask a question which he does not wish to discuss, he grins like a cat that's got the cream and makes silent gestures with his hands.

All this palaver is to celebrate the fact that his latest book, *Required Writing*, has won this year's W. H. Smith £4,000 literary award which we both agree, looking at past prize winners (Anthony Powell, Leonard Woolf, V. S. Naipaul, Thom Gunn) is rather more distinguished than the vulgarian Booker. The year the judges gave the prize to *Temporary Kings* by Anthony Powell, it was nearly awarded to Larkin's volume of poetry, *High Windows*. We can assume that, although he is being rewarded in particular for this volume of journalism, interviews and essays, the prize is a reflection of the high esteem in which his entire oeuvre is held. Certainly, as a book of recycled occasional pieces, *Required Writing* has already had great success. Mr Larkin praises the acumen of his publishers, Faber, who soon sold out of their first printing (10,000 copies) and have reprinted 9,000 more. He describes his pleasure in reviewing "I really do take trouble. I read the book, make notes, all that sort of thing."

As the volume shows, Larkin is a direct, commonsense critic who is open to impressions and capable of changing his mind. For instance, the review of Jon Stallworthy's *Wilfred Owen* (1975) shows that he has become disillusioned with the Owen he had so idolized when the *Collected Poems* appeared in 1963. D. H. Lawrence and Owen were the two writers he admired most when young. While retaining his admiration for Owen's last work - "how did he do it - writing poems in



John Vass

The Times Profile: Philip Larkin

the trenches, for Chrissake, - he is obviously disillusioned by the revelations about Owen's life and personal character.

When the tape recorder is off and we can talk naturally, I take him up on this. Is it fair to judge a poet by the standards of his life, rather than just by the words on the page? He concedes that it isn't fair but says that it is inevitable that you will. But one of the most fascinating essays in *Required Writing* appears to say the opposite. It is the essay about Thomas Hardy's first marriage which Larkin wrote in 1979. "In the sex-war, thoughtlessness is the weapon of the male, vindictiveness of the female," as Cyril Connolly wrote, but this was not war; it was more as if the freshness and delicacy of feeling that Hardy retained into his eighties required a formidable caprice of indifference and self-absorption to protect and preserve it.

The disillusioning thing about some modern biographies of Hardy is the extent to which they have emphasized his selfishness to the point where we can almost (but never more than almost) doubt the delicacy of feeling. Mr Larkin's own career as a novelist and poet seems to have followed an almost exactly opposite course.

Life is first boredom, then fear.

Whether or not we use it, it goes, he bleakly enunciates in *Dockery and Son*. But the collection in which it appeared in 1964 ends on the more tenderly optimistic note of *An Arundel Tomb* in which the stone figures of a medieval aristocrat and his wife holding hands in death suggest

Our almost-instinct almost true:

What will survive of us is love.

But ten years later, in *High Windows*, the tone had become more

doggedly despondent. As for what will survive of us, or our country,

There'll be books; it will linger on

In galleries, but all that remains

For us will be concrete and tyres.

The tones of wistfulness, tenderness, sympathy, laughter and even hope (*Begin afresh, afresh, afresh*) were all present in *High Windows*. But there was also something else, which had been present in the *oeuvre* from the beginning, and which verges on self-parody. The very surname suggests fooling about, and in his public persona, Larkin seems forever to be surprising a hunger in himself to be more flippant. One discovers it in the hilarious interviews reprinted in *Required Writing*.

Is Jorge Luis Borges the only other contemporary poet of note who is also a librarian by the way?

Who's Jorge Luis Borges? The writer-librarian I admire is Archibald MacLeish . . .

What about your politics?

I've always been right-wing. It's difficult to say why, but not being a political thinker I suppose I identify the right with certain virtues and the left with certain vices. All very unfair, no doubt.

Which virtues and vices?

Well, thrift, hard work, reverence, desire to preserve - those are the virtues in case you wondered; and on the other hand, idleness, greed and treason.

To describe all this as self-parody would be quite wrong if by that one implied that there was a trace of insincerity in it. Nor would it even be quite fair to say that Mr Larkin deliberately exploited the annoyance value, in Marmonium circles, of preferring Dick Francis to some of his

more avant-garde contemporaries, or of liking the Prime Minister. "Why do they go on about my admiring Mrs Thatcher. It's not just me. Why do they think she won the bloody election?"

Although he leads a modestly secluded life and does nothing to court the limelight, the high popularity of this latest book is ample proof of the fact that Larkin is a cult figure.

Mention Hull in any gathering which contains even vaguely literate people and pretty soon someone says the name of Larkin. He tells me he used to enjoy holidays on Sark. A little churchy anecdote about the parson who was craving to be "high" (he wore a biretta during matins) but who was kept under the thumb of the Dame. ("I'm not having a credence table in my chancel", she said). The clergyman, after moaning to Larkin about his bossy patron, asked, "and you, sir, are you of the cloth?"

It wasn't an absurd question: a tall, bald, gentle man in specs with an educated voice: Larkin could easily have been the half-lugubrious incumbent of some ill-attended fane. But what pleases him about the anecdote is that the parson didn't recognize him, whereas, back at the hotel "some frightful hippy" found out he was from Hull - "and of course the usual questions followed".

The knowledge that he shocks the lefties, and the realization that his "views" coincide with those of hordes of his fellow-countrymen, combine in Larkin with a high sense of irony. He really does think these things, and he really is depressive, and it isn't an act: but he laughs a great deal and he has more or less lost the language in which he could be serious.

Perhaps this combination of high

matter and the "exchange particles" - the messengers that carry nature's fundamental forces between the particles of matter. One consequence of this symmetry is that a matter particle such as an electron, should have a "supersymmetric partner". This would be a particle with similar interactions to the normal matter particle, but with an intrinsic spin (like a top) more akin to an exchange particle. In the case of the electron, the supersymmetric version, the "electron", would have the same electromagnetic properties, but unlike the electron would have zero spin.

Theory allows the selection to have a mass different from that of the normal electron, but a recent experimental search for the electron suggests that this mass must be more than 45,000 times that of the electron. The search took place at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center in California. In the machine there called PEP, high-energy beams of electrons collide with positrons (anti-electrons) and annihilate to produce a burst of pure energy from which new particles can be created. The detector known as the Mark II found no evidence for the creation of electrons. (L. Gladney et al., *Physical Review Letters*, vol 51, p 2233, 1983)

CERN, the European organization for nuclear research, provides facilities for research in basic subnuclear

lear physics used by more than 2,000 scientists from a number of European countries, including Britain. Sited on the outskirts of Geneva, it houses the machine that at present produces the highest particle-collision energies in the world. Now Spain has joined the organization, becoming the thirteenth member state. One hopes the Spanish are not too superstitious and that the union proves fruitful both for Spain and for CERN.

Christine Sutton

moreover...
Miles Kington

Crown Plus

Controversy about previous royal portraits has paled into insignificance compared to the latest controversy about a royal portrait (writes Norman Herald, our Royal Portrait Controversy Correspondent). For the latest portrait of a member of the Royal Family, entitled *Member of the Royal Family* by Sam Gallery, looks nothing like any member of the Royal Family.

"That's right", agrees controversial Sam Gallery, who lives in London's treasy Catford. "It's not intended to look like anyone in the Royal Family. I've been trying to get away from the normal image of the royals and ask myself: What do the Royal Family really look like? There's no real answer to that question, so I did this picture instead."

To the untutored eye, Gallery's painting looks more like a picture of a tin of dog food, with the suspicion of Windsor Castle in the background. It's executed in pencil on the back of an old Sainsbury's check-out receipt. The portrait was commissioned by the 3rd Battalion the Royal Mounted War Artists, of whom a member of the Royal Family is the honorary Colonel-in-Chief, though they're not sure which. How do they feel about the work of art for which they have paid £15,000?

"We have mixed feelings", confesses commanding officer Major-General Herbert Annigoni. "On the one hand, we think that Gallery has managed to capture some of the more intangible elements of the Royal ethos and transmit a feeling of royal remoteness, even the duality of royalty in a democratic age. On the other hand, we think it's a load of codswallop and a waste of money. On the third hand, we've had a lot of publicity out of it and recruiting figures have shot up since the portrait was first published."

Public outrage over this latest royal portrait has been immense, according to the National Royal Portrait Gallery. But what exactly does this mean?

"It means that three people have rung up to protest", explains a spokesman. "If two people ring up, we call it an outcry, and if one person rings up, it's what we call a wrong number. We shall be displaying the Sam Gallery publicly for the next two months and if it doesn't arouse any more interest, we shall probably arrange to have it slashed."

The Mounted War Artists were formed in the Peninsular War, and although there was no previous tradition for this sort of thing, the British soon established a reputation for being able to paint faster in the saddle than any other nation. Among their battle honours are *Black Day at Omdurman, A Hard-Fought Draw Against the Prussian Blues* and the little-known *Charge of the Dark Brigade*. They have long since been mechanized, of course, and all their work is now done with cameras and zoom lenses. Normally they keep a low profile, for fear of being shot, but now for the first time they have found themselves in the public eye. Sam Gallery thinks he can take the credit for that.

Royal portraits are so far behind the times, it's not true. I mean, if you did a portrait of Princess Diana in the style of Whistler, there'd be an outcry, for heaven's sake. So I thought I'd go the whole hog, and do a Pop Art thing. That way, they're only 20 years behind the times now. I mean, let's face it, even the Queen's face on our stamps is 30 years out of date, and most foreigners think it's really Princess Di."

When asked for a comment last night, Buckingham Palace said they were far too busy rearranging the Van Dycks to come to the phone.

A N Wilson

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 269)

ACROSS

1 Black letter script (6)

5 Smart (6)

8 Successful record (3)

9 Large prawns (6)

10 Pack-up (6)

11 Rock face (4)

12 Collage of

reputation (8)

14 Develop

commercially (13)

17 Become sluggish (8)

19 Moustros person (4)

21 Petty trifles (6)

23 Distinctive tone (6)

24 23rd Greek letter (3)

26 Customer (6)

28 Canvas roof (6)

DOWN

5 Dry glass stalk (5)

6 Speed up engine (3)

7 Adjus (5)

7 Billowing cloud (7)

20 Broadcast again (5)

22 Comrade (6,3)

25 Innate (7)

SOLUTION TO NO 268

ACROSS: 1 Follow 4 Cannon 7 Rage 8 Thirteen 9 Steerage 12 Red

15 Evince 16 Vulcan 17 Keg 19 Leafless 24 Ignominy 25 Vile 26 Others

27 Runnel

DOWN: 1 Fare 2 Lightning 3 Water 4 Cling 5 Net 6 Obese 10 Excel

11 Equal 12 Recessional 13 Dunk 14 Weak 18 Eight 20 Exits 21 Foyer

22 Joke 23 Well

Poles apart

Magnets, as every schoolboy/girl knows, have two poles, north and south, one at each end as it were. But cut a magnet in half and you end up not with two separate poles, rather with two magnets again with opposite poles at either end. Nature, it seems does not like magnetic poles to exist alone. More than 50 years ago, however, theorist Paul Dirac showed that single magnetic poles could exist, as the magnetic "charges" on particles dubbed "monopoles".

Recent attempts to derive a "grand unified theory" of nature's fundamental forces have revitalized interest in monopoles, for such theories suggest that many supermassive monopoles should have been created in the big bang with which the universe is commonly believed to have begun. But in general, experimental

searches for the beasts have proved fruitless.

However, this new interest in monopoles has prompted S. N. Anderson and colleagues at the University of Washington in Seattle to reappraise some anomalous data of theirs. They had left some plates of "nuclear emulsion" - a special kind of photographic emulsion - more than 1,000 metres underground for 250 days, in the Homestake gold mine in South Dakota. On developing the plates, the researchers observed more than two million tracks in the emulsion produced by alpha particles from natural radioactivity in the glass plates.

What was most interesting were seven tracks significantly longer than expected for alpha particles of the energies typical of the possible radioactive decays. Anderson and colleagues suggest that these long tracks might instead emanate from the products of an exotic form of uranium fission, induced by a superheavy magnetic monopole. (S. N. Anderson et al., *Physical Review D*, vol 28, p 2308, 1983.)

ent of matter. In particular, experiments that collide together protons at high energies reveal how the particles appear from highly distorted viewpoint of velocities close to the speed of light. Results from CERN, Europe's centre for research in high-energy physics, provide new insight into the proton's appearance at higher energies than ever before. In analysing the new data, R. Henzi and P. Valin from McGill University in Montreal (where Rutherford himself once worked) have shown that protons appear "blacker, edgier and larger" at the high energies available (R. Henzi and P. Valin, *Physics Letters*, vol 132B, p 443, 1983).

Nature's messenger So-called supersymmetric theories are based on a symmetry between the basic particles of

matter and the "exchange particles" - the messengers that carry nature's fundamental forces between the particles of matter. One consequence of this symmetry is that a matter particle such as an electron, should have a "supersymmetric partner". This would be a particle with similar interactions to the normal matter particle, but with an intrinsic spin (like a top) more akin to an exchange particle. In the case of the electron, the supersymmetric version, the "electron", would have the same electromagnetic properties, but unlike the electron would have zero spin.

Theory allows the selection to have a mass different from that of the normal electron, but a recent experimental search for the electron suggests that this mass must be more than 45,000 times that of the electron. The search took place at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center in California. In the machine there called PEP, high-energy beams of electrons collide with positrons (anti-electrons) and annihilate to produce a burst of pure energy from which new particles can be created. The detector known as the Mark II found no evidence for the creation of electrons. (L. Gladney et al., *Physical Review Letters*, vol 51, p 2233, 1983)

CERN, the European organization for nuclear research, provides facilities for research in basic subnuclear

lear physics used by more than 2,000 scientists from a number of European countries, including Britain. Sited on the outskirts of Geneva, it houses the machine that at present produces the highest particle-collision energies in the world. Now Spain has joined the organization, becoming the thirteenth member state. One hopes the Spanish are not too superstitious and that the union proves fruitful both for Spain and for CERN.

Christine Sutton

BREAK AN OLD HABIT

BOOKS

The weary cynic

The Anatomy of Power
By John Kenneth Galbraith

(Hamish Hamilton, £9.95)

One would have hoped that a man who epitomized the eastern American intellectual's reassuring love-hate relationship with the world of power politics would not have written such a lifeless and superficial book on power as this one has. Washington and Harvard are for the modern mind what town and gown were to the medieval; and of all the characters recently to have alternated as insiders and outsiders, J. K. Galbraith must have been one of the most conspicuous, however brief were his periods inside.

Part of that conspicuousness can be attributed to his prolific writings, part to his physical height, part to his wealth, and part to his cynical wit. On the basis of this book it could certainly not be attributed to the quality of his mind or the attractiveness of his prose. There is evidence of neither.

His thesis, if it can be called that, is as follows:

Power yields strongly, in a regular way, to the rule of three. There are three instruments for welding or reinforcing it. And there are three institutions or traits that accord the right to its use. It is a measure of how slightly (sic) the subject of power has been analysed that the three reasonably obvious instruments of its exercise do not have generally accepted names. These must be provided: I shall speak of condign, compensatory and conditioned power.

And speak of them he does, since that dreary alliterative trinity appears on almost every page of this book as it drones through chapters on the sources of power (personality, property, organization), its dialectic, its larger dynamics, the emergence and power of high capitalism, organization, the state and military, religious and press power. There is a "final" word on concentration and diffusion of power which includes a sentence which sums it all up: "Power is now diffused by its dialectic, of which sufficient has been said". Sufficient indeed.

The prose is humourless jargon of this kind throughout. It is classical in interest value by the foot-notes, though even they are revealingly modern.

The book is reminiscent of those trendy essays in colour magazines whose textual banality and generalizations about everything under the sun are normally garnished with flow charts and leagu tables. Sadly we have no charts here. One would have had more insight into the nature of power on one whole page of disconnected quotations. If only Galbraith had avoided the temptation of writing something himself and had decided instead to compile an anthology of quotations from all the books on power as this one has. Washington and Harvard are for the modern mind what town and gown were to the medieval; and of all the characters recently to have alternated as insiders and outsiders, J. K. Galbraith must have been one of the most conspicuous, however brief were his periods inside.

What a disappointment from a man who is supposed to be so clever and so amusing. Perhaps the reputation which has preceded him, induces a false expectation of wit, yet how else can one describe a man but as a wit who, having luxuriated in all the good things in life - material and intellectual - can say he is "not particular about freedom" and that he thinks the Berlin Wall is also a "good thing" (in an interview in a West German newspaper). Either he was joking or else he carries a weary cynicism much too far.

If this book had been similarly provocative it might have been more stimulating. It seems not to have been written by an academic of any great resource, since there are no fanciful excursions into the history of power, or studies of the play of power on different personalities. There is no self-criticism, and no doubt.

It is narrow in the sense that it basically confined to an American context. It is suspect because it hovers over an unconvincing critique of the corporate state, written by a man who in his earnest advocacy elsewhere of a permanent prices and incomes policy would seem to be an arch corporatist himself. It is shallow in its concentration on so-called capitalist power, with barely a genefection to the wholly different workings of communist power. It is lazy in the absence of detailed illustration. Sadly Mr John Gunter and Mr Anthony Sampson have both in their time shown that they are better anatomists, even without the flow charts.

Charles Douglas-Home

Fiona MacCarthy reports the latest grunt on gorillas

Living among the great apes

Gorillas in the Mist
By Dian Fossey

(Hodder & Stoughton, £10.95)

The image of gorillas as large, mindless and alarming is the acumen with which she differentiates not just one group of gorillas from another but the characteristics of each individual animal. To pick out one gorilla from the crowd, the trick of identification is the noseprint, the placing of the nostrils in gorillas being the unique feature, like the fingerprint in humans. Dian Fossey was eventually able to give names to many of the gorillas in the rain forest. One was called Uncle Bert, after a real uncle who was said to be displeased, though he should have been quite flattered since his namesake the gorilla, judging by his portrait, had good nostril-formation and, besides, Uncle Bert's nature (he was gorilla-group leader until killed by the poachers) was particularly noble.

Gorillas are also well-distinguished by their sounds, or their vocalizations as researchers like to call them. Gorillas make noises of a wonderful variety, listed scientifically and recorded by spectrogram in Appendix E to Dian Fossey's book. The pig-grunts and the chuckles, regular response to tickling. The wraags, like little roars. The hootsies which usually precede gorilla chestbeats. The belch vocalizations, Dr Fossey's favourite, the most con-

tented of the gorilla sounds, to which she herself resort, along with imitative scratching and feeding on wild celery, in the gorilla mode. In her initial contacts with gorillas, Clearly one of Dian Fossey's idea of heaven (for she is a wild romantic on the subject of gorillas) is sitting in the middle of a group of them exchanging Belch Vocalizations: *naoom, naoom, naoom*.

It is moving to discover that great apes, like many humans, get flustered when stared straight at, a reaction Dr Fossey managed to allay by winding vines round her binoculars, turning them into extended vegetation. Gorillas, which tend to smell like humans although stronger, have all-too recognizable traits in their behaviour: scratching their heads as a sign of discomfiture; drumming their fingers in boredom or impatience. Walking stiffly, lips compressed, whacking at passing vegetation. Gorillas, in that mood, are as theatrical as men. And in some respects their lives seem almost super-human. Their social arrangements, divided into units under the surveillance and protection of the silverback leader, have a marvellous sophistication and coherence from which, as Dian Fossey implies frequently, human society itself has much to learn.

Certainly the human beings in this story almost all make an alarmingly poor showing. The

cook leaves the camp when asked to prepare a bottle for a sick baby gorilla, maintaining in Swahili that he is a cook for Europeans not for animals. The research student carelessly sets the camp on fire. The tourist who includes an archetypal Englishman dressed for the rain forests in a dark suit with a briefcase, is almost without exception impotent; the complete insensitivity of a French film crew causes a pregnant gorilla to miscarry. The maiming and killing of gorillas by the local poachers, whose degradations continues almost uncontrolled.

And what of the mysterious Dr Louis S.B. Leakey who originally selected Dian Fossey, then an occupational therapist working in Kentucky, as the person to undertake this long-term field study of the mountain gorilla, which he saw as the natural successor to Dr Jane Goodall's study of the chimpanzee? Dr Leakey, dispensing the resources of L.S.B. Leakey Foundation, emerges as a bit of a Professor Branestawm figure, with his aluminium crutches, white hair streaming in the wind. His idea of a practical joke was to tell Dian Fossey she needed her appendix out before she went to Africa. She got home from the hospital and heard from Dr Leakey that this was just his test of applicants' determination. Yes, the people in this story are untrustworthy indeed.

It is only Dr Fossey who



Much like humans, but in some ways nicer

emerges with integrity, fair and honourable in her dealings with problematic humans as well as great great apes. I recommend her book. Do not miss the Bibliography which is not only (as claimed by the publishers, undoubtedly correctly) the most extensive list of gorilla-based literature in existence but is also

peculiarly evocative, as an article by a Dr Fossey predecessor, Lady Broughton, called "Stalking the mountain gorilla with the camera in its natural haunts". This was published in the *Illustrated London News* in 1932.

Andrew Gimson picks fiction of the week

Still Life from Holland

Bearers of Bad Tidings

By Martin Hart
(Alison & Busby, £8.95)

Speranza

By Sven Delblanc
(Secker & Warburg, £7.95)

The only other of Martin Hart's books to have been translated from the Dutch is a study, said to be authoritative, of rats. In the present work, an autobiographical novel which has enjoyed great success in Holland, he writes with equal authority about grave-digging.

The first chapter resembles a brilliantly cooked dish, in which very simple, even ordinary tastes are presented with extraordinary lucidity and strike the palate as new and astonishingly delicious. The danger of recommending such food is that to many people it seems plain and dull. So also might a Dutch genre painting seem dull, because the scene is not sensational. In Hart's first chapter there is, in fact, an element of excitement: a man describes how he has taken an evening walk along the quayside and finds himself sliding, on black ice, slowly and inescapably towards the cold waters of the River Meuse, in which he may expect to drown. His character as a reflective and solitary individual, unusual but not disagreeable, is established. He remembers the things which has mattered to him more than anything: riding on the handlebars of his father's bicycle. His father is a grave-digger.

Having avoided death himself, we are quickly presented with the son's main dilemma: how is he to tell his father that he is suffering from cancer of the pancreas and will suffer

Perhaps it is all a joke, meant to fool literary London, terrified of seeming prudish, into respect for rubbish.

Andrew Gimson

knowing it, and his moral decline will fail to engage our sympathy.

He is placed in an ingenious predicament, finding himself a passenger on the Speranza, a ship taking slaves to the West Indies. A few planks separate him from their hellish suffering. He protests indignantly, tries to buy their freedom, argues in vain with a priest who says that these slaves, being intended for Jesuit rum distillery, are helping to build the Kingdom of God. Everyone in the miniature world of the Speranza is sustained by hope: "Without hope we cannot live; whilst under the guiding star of hope we can put up with anything." The hero starts to succumb to this perverted hope, which enables him to preserve his own privileges, to take advantage of a helpless slave woman, and to suppress a slave revolution made in the name of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. The tale is good, but the flatulent narration of it, accomplished through the hero's diary, is exceedingly tiresome.

The Open Road (Onlywomen Press, £5.95, paperback £1.99) is a collection of eight short stories, amounting to 90 pages. It is marked by her resolute avoidance of ambitious literary effects, her straightforward use of her knowledge of rural life in Devon, and her unsentimental description of trials which it is easier to forget or ignore: the killing for the first time of a chicken; the anxiety of a first train journey; the burden of looking after an incontinent old man.

Something happens in each story, and if an axe is being ground (not an unreasonable thing to do to an axe), it does not give off a strident or self-pitying noise.

Woodrow Wyatt reviews Sidney Bernstein

Entertainer of the masses

Sidney Bernstein

(Cape, £12.95)

He had a mania for neatness and detail that would explode into irrational anger when he would stalk through the offices complaining that the telephone directories were in the wrong order, or that too much stationery was being hoarded.

He drove people mad by ringing them up all the time... to find out, to have his own say about every matter, however trivial... He outraged them... by a sort of puritanism that seemed to some too cautious, too petty, too mean.

Sounds a bit disagreeable, but was, and is, a successful way of running a business. It worked because throughout his career Sidney Bernstein understood each business he ran better than any of his employees. His infinite capacity for detail is in the genius class. He would have made it to the top even if he hadn't been born, as he put it, with a silver screen in his mouth.

His father, Alexander, came from Sweden in the 1830s. He had various business ventures, some good, some disastrous. Without looking at them, "after a large and convivial City lunch", he bought an estate of 600 houses in Ilford, very cheaply at a property auction.

By 1906 he had bought some land in Edmonton ideal for shops. To entice the shoppers he built a variety theatre, the Edmonton Empire. So the Bernstein family went into entertainment. Sidney, born in 1899, was fascinated. The business expanded and Alexander, a far-seeing man,

built some of the earliest cinemas. Eccentrically, he tried to turn his son into an engineer.

But Sidney persuaded him to let him join his entertainment business after he was rejected by the Army on medical grounds in September 1917.

By the age of 22 Sidney was well known enough showman to be asked to Sandringham to show Chaplin's *The Kid* to the Royal Family during a Christmas holiday. He had an instinct and a love for films, growing up with the new rash of exotic cinemas and developing them himself, the interior decoration of which brought an atmosphere of the palatial to ordinary cinema-goers.

Miss Moorehead shows a complex character. Always beautifully dressed and beautifully mannered but a reserved private person. His trick in exerting authority among his equals or superiors was to stay silent, not pushing himself forward, but looking like a tiger at rest whose strength was apparent but latent. Yet like many financially secure he has an inner insecurity which makes him touchy. His entry in *Who's Who* could well list under recreations: litigation.

This is a readable book, if too detailed. Sidney Bernstein was very helpful to Miss Moorehead in its writing. This has not influenced her to hide any of his defects. Sidney Bernstein has been a force for good in providing modern entertainment for the millions: *Coronation Street* is his. Whatever would amuse the people he has given them, from cinema organs to Bingo in Granada cinemas no longer viable for films. He has routed the stuffy. He has made television freer of inhibitions. He has a kind and generous heart.

Order a copy from your newsagent today

FOR BOOK AND MAGAZINE COLLECTORS ONLY

The first magazine for everyone who collects books or magazines on any subject from TRAVEL, COOKERY, GARDENING, SPORT, NATURAL HISTORY, DETECTIVE FICTION, MILITARY & NAVAL, SCIENCE FICTION, THEATRE AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS TO ARTS & CRAFTS

THOUSANDS OF BOOKS AND MAGAZINES FOR SALE AND WANTED IN EVERY ISSUE

MONTHLY - 90p AS BOOK SIZE

BOOK AND MAGAZINE COLLECTOR

HOW MUCH ARE YOUR JAMES BOND BOOKS WORTH?

VICTORIAN WARS

COLLECTING PENGUINS

RARE COOKERY BOOKS

EDWARDIAN CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Don't throw those old magazines away!

W.H. Smith Annual Literary Award

for the most outstanding contribution to English literature in a book published last year, has been won by

Philip Larkin

for REQUIRED WRITING
Miscellaneous Pieces 1955-1982:
Published by Faber and Faber £4.95

WHSMITH



Robert Nye reviews the poetry of the month

Sabreur against the Heavy Brigade

I take it that all right-thinking chaps dislike anthologies, those sticky bags of other people's sweets where even the real toffee seems to lose its taste. Still, no bag should be thrown away which contains a piece of toffee like this:

The poetry I admire is light and easy, it's a change from those big guns that dullify fire - though it has range, it doesn't move in earthy boots or call on God to save its soul, it's not obsessed with its own roots, deep as a mole...

The poet is Gavin Ewart and the anthology the latest Arts Council effort, New Poetry 9, edited by Julian Symons (Hutchinson, £7.95). Ewart's poem, entitled "Against the Heavy Brigade", amounts to a manifesto in favour of the civilization and confusion-cancelling properties of good light verse. It is witty and wise, and the nice thing is that Symons himself favours the kind of poetry here praised and practised by Ewart, with a result that the anthology contains a minimum of pretentious stuff. Roy Fuller, Barry Cole, Michael Hofmann, Vernon Scannell and Derek Stanford stand out amongst the other contributors, all members of the Light Brigade, more or less - which is not to deny their seriousness, only to be grateful that they do not themselves advertise it with big guns and dull fire.

George MacBeth strikes me as a much improved poet these days, the palpable change of direction in his work seeming to have something to do with his removal a few years ago from London to Norfolk and his starting to write a smaller and

more particular kind of poem about what he found there. This is not to say that this always splendidly sophisticated writer has settled for being a "nature" poet or anything like that, but he does appear to have discovered a home for his imagination and his verse is the stronger for it. The Long Darkness (Secker & Warburg, £7.95) contains poems in which matters of life and death are presented with the unmistakable authority of experience. Once upon a time MacBeth's work was dressed to kill but had nowhere to go. Now it gives every appearance of plain urgency, whether the poet is writing about the birth of his son, the death of a woman he loved, or his feeling that he has wasted his own talents.

It is this last theme, treated head-on, which inspires what is for me the most moving and memorable poem in the book: "My Father's Patents":

With pale face for fine things but penny mouth,
I have to tell what sourness, drough,
Juice, or sweet, lodges in the core
Of those I learn from, groan with,
like or else deplore.
Seldom I feel - left on a tooth -
Wisdom's honey or the wax of truth.

Gavin Ewart: model of the civilizing properties of good light verse

If you take out a year's subscription to The Times Higher Education Supplement, in addition to your 52 issues of the THES you will receive a copy of the international best selling Times Concise Atlas of World History worth £12.50 absolutely free. This beautifully produced book containing over 300 dynamic maps has been described as "The best single volume of universal history available".

Simply complete the coupon below and send it together with your cheque/P.O. for £30.00 (made payable to Times Newspapers Ltd) to the address shown:

Please note: offer applies to new subscribers in the U.K. only.

Please send me a year's subscription to the Times Higher Education Supplement and my free copy of The Times Concise Atlas of World History. I enclose my cheque for £30.00 (made payable to Times Newspapers Ltd). Please send to:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

SIGNATURE _____ Date _____

Please send this coupon with your cheque to FRANCES GODDARD, The Times Higher Education Supplement, Priory House, St Johns Lane, London, EC1M 4BX.

THE TIMES DIARY

Supermac's tease

High Tory circles are buzzing with the rumour that the recently-ennobled Harold Macmillan has settled on the now stanchly non-Conservative town of Stockton-on-Tees for the territorial element in his earldom. Stockton was Macmillan's first parliamentary constituency. He won it as a Unionist in 1924 and held it continuously from 1931-45, before becoming MP for Bromley. The choice of this most unprincipled place on which to base an earldom is likely to be seen as Macmillan's reply to critics who say he should have been true to his reforming spirit as Tory prime minister by continuing to refuse a peerage. Earl Macmillan of Stockton does sound a trifle... well, piebald.

Eastern promise

Lindsay Anderson, Michael Caine, David Essex and Sheila Hancock are among the thespian luminaries lending their names to the £250,000 centenary appeal on behalf of the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, to be launched next week. The splendid little Victorian theatre needs the money to put the finishing touches to its renovation project, which has already cost £400,000. Among other things, the Royal is notable for being in the forefront of the battle against theatre censorship. In 1956, Richard Harris (also an appeal patron) challenged the Lord Chamberlain with a play entitled *You Won't Always Be on Top*, which led to the eventual lifting of censorship in the early 1960s. We have come a long way from the days when Charles Dillon, the actor-manager, was trying to set up the Royal and a local vicar objected on the grounds that such an establishment would not be conducive to "the moral elevation of Stratford" and would "only attract the lowest characters".

Swedish massage

Robert Maxwell, the ambitious publishing tycoon, has been thwarted - temporarily at least - in his attempt to become the owner of Manchester United. But he may find some consolation in the recognition to be bestowed on him by King Carl Gustaf of Sweden. This afternoon, the Swedish ambassador to London will present Maxwell with the Royal Order of the Polar Star. This may do his ego some good, but Maxwell hasn't a clue why he's getting it.

BARRY FANTONI



Benn beware

Tony Benn, as he battles to find his way back to the House of Commons via Chesterfield, might benefit from a short history lesson. According to my tame psephologist, the last by-election in the town of the crooked spire took place in 1913, when a Liberal named Kenyon wrested the seat from Labour, who had held it since 1906. Kenyon remained the town's MP until 1929. Benn can't say I didn't warn him.

Short-changed

In view of the many expressions of public gratitude I have received for Design magazine's bold intervention in the shocking matter of the non-existent lavatories at the ICA in The Mall, it may seem churlish of me to suggest that the Design Council, which publishes the magazine, should first put its own house in order. Despite its splendid facilities and its cafeteria, the Design Centre in the Haymarket contains no public lavatory in its three floors.

Mass transit

Sir Alfred Sherman (yes, it's him again), not content with his scheme to turn Marylebone station into a coach terminal and convert the railway tracks into bus lanes - modestly codenamed "Shermanway" - is now involved in high-level talks about taking over the two "slow" lines from Paddington. The plan is for the National Bus Company, along with British Airways and the as yet unapproached British Rail, to introduce a fast coach link with Heathrow. Passengers would check in baggage and get tickets at Paddington and have no further contact with officiousness (apart from Customs) until arriving at their destinations. Sir Alfred, who is uncharacteristically seeking Labour Party support on the ground that the scheme "will serve the masses", reckons the journey time would be no more than 20 minutes. London Transport might have something to say about it. In 1977 LT spent £30m on a Piccadilly Line extension so passengers could "fly the Tube" to Heathrow, and, of course, BR recently unveiled plans for their own Heathrow link.

PHS

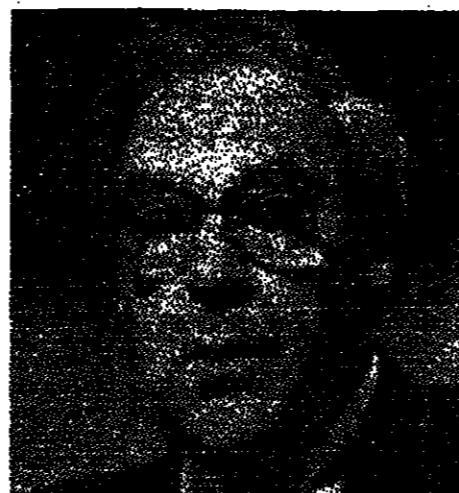
Phone tapping: plug this gap

The House of Lords can do the Government a favour in the next few days when it debates the Telecommunications Bill, and in particular the ever-sensitive subject of telephone tapping. It can spare the Government an embarrassing repudiation by the European Court of Human Rights by bringing the regulation of tapping in Britain within the terms of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Before the Lords will be a new clause to the Bill, prepared and sponsored by the Post Office Engineering Union (POEU), which is designed to bring tapping, for the first time, within a clear framework of law and accountability. The POEU, whose members work in every aspect of the British telecommunications system, has campaigned for such a law since 1980.

The POEU is not opposed to telephone tapping *per se*. We accept that it can, and should, be used as an effective instrument to combat serious crime and espionage. But we believe that recourse to tapping should be exceptional; that each occasion should be strictly justified, and that the whole practice should be reviewable by the courts. At present our law is virtually silent on the subject and there is no accountability to Parliament or the courts.

That is why, in a tapping case brought by Mr James Malone, the European Commission on Human Rights has found the British government in breach of two provisions of the European Convention: Article 8, covering the right of individual privacy; and Article 13, concerning the right to a domestic remedy in the event of a



by Bryan Stanley

breach of the convention. The Malone case has now been referred by the European Commission to the European Court.

The POEU has made repeated efforts to promote changes in the law. Our most recent attempt, during the Commons committee stage on an earlier version of the Telecommunications Bill, was defeated only by the casting vote of the chairman.

On every occasion that we have promoted the new clause, we have warned the Government that the position on tapping in this country puts us in breach of the European Convention and effectively above the law.

The author is general secretary of the POEU.
© Times Newspapers Limited, 1984

35 years of Nato: Norman Podhoretz calls for greater support for Washington's policy worldwide to halt the steady American drift to isolationism

It seems remarkable in retrospect that public opinion in the United States should have been so steadfast for so long in its support of Nato.

Yet steadfast it has been, in spite of the seductive allure of isolationism, a temptation which runs much deeper in the American character than is generally understood in Europe.

To be sure, once the West European economies had recovered from the wounds of the Second World War, proposals were made every few years or so to get American troops out of Europe. But such proposals (usually associated with the name of former Senator Mike Mansfield) always excited more alarm in Europe than support in the US. Not only did they get nowhere within the American foreign policy establishment; they did not even make much political headway among the mass of ordinary Americans.

All this seems all the more remarkable when it is compared with the climate of opinion surrounding Nato today. If in the past the American foreign policy establishment was unambiguously and unshakably committed to Nato, today many leading members of that establishment, including some proudly present at the creation of the alliance, have turned against it.

The most vivid example of this change is the "no-first-use" of nuclear weapons principle advocated by a group of former government officials who have come to be known as the American "gang of four": George F. Kennan (the great theoretician of the containment strategy in the Truman administration), Robert S. McNamara (Secretary of Defence in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations), McGeorge Bundy (National Security Adviser to presidents Kennedy and Johnson), and Gerard Smith (Nixon's representative at the Salt negotiations).

It is still, I think, not fully recognized - least of all by the gang of four themselves - that a pledge of no-first-use would be tantamount to a withdrawal of the American commitment to the defence of Europe. But there is no escape from that conclusion. The threat of a nuclear response has always been, and remains, Nato's strategy for deterring the Soviet Union from exploiting its superiority in conventional forces to overrun Western Europe. American troops are there not to fight the invaders off but to make the nuclear threat "credible" by serving as a "tripwire". Under no-first-use, American troops, no longer needed for this or any other military purpose, would be withdrawn, thereby further weakening, and perhaps altogether cutting, the lifeline tying the US to the fate of Western Europe.

Top-level opposition, public resentment

What we have here, then, is the reappearance, in a nuclear age, of the isolationist tradition. That isolationism should once again have become an influential presence in American political life is not itself surprising; on the contrary, it was to be expected and was indeed predicted as a consequence of the defeat in Vietnam. But what is surprising, and portentous, is that isolationism should have returned under the sponsorship of men who once stood at the very heart of the Atlanticist establishment.

Perhaps because such men are still unable to face up to the fact of their apostasy, the "gang of four" simply refuse to admit that no-first-use means for all practical purposes a withdrawal of the American commitment to the defence of Europe, and the dissolution of Nato. Within the intellectual community, however, proponents of this doctrine like Irving Kristol and the late Herman Kahn have been willing to acknowledge its implications. Yes, says Kristol, no-first-use would spell the end of Nato, but good riddance to it. The time has come for the Europeans to assume responsibility for their own defence and for the US to go its alone.

Kristol is by no means certain that the Europeans would take on this responsibility. But he is confident that a US disengaged



Blame yourself if the US goes it alone

from Nato would play a more forceful and energetic role in countering Soviet expansionism. Since this is the last thing the "gang of four" would like to see the US do, one has to distinguish between their brand of isolationism and Kristol's go-it-alone strategy. Yet these two schools of thought, so antagonistic in their objectives, are equally dangerous to Nato.

Thus, for the first time in its history, Nato now confronts a loss of support and even serious opposition from influential segments both of the US foreign policy establishment and of the intellectual community. To make matters worse, the alliance also confronts a growing degree of resentment within the populace at large. Night after night, seeing demonstrators on television vilify the United States for agreeing to deploy intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, more and more Americans have begun wondering out loud why "we should have to beg those people to let us defend them".

This is certainly one reason why the American "freeze" movement, which calls for an immediate halt "mutual and verifiable", goes the pious and politically prudent quaffed to the building and deployment of nuclear weapons, is so popular even among voters not normally given to doves. Yet these two schools of thought in the military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union, a freeze would all but dissolve the American guarantee to Europe.

On the one hand, it would prevent deployment of the intermediate-range missiles from going any further, thus "decoupling" Western Europe and the United States; on the other hand, it would prevent modernization of the American strategic force, thus forcing the US to be shaped by the influence and the will

of the Government has arrogantly dismissed our constructive reforms. We have made sure that the European Court is aware of this.

Now that the Commission has found the UK to be in breach of the convention and the Court is about to make its judgment (oral hearings start next Monday), perhaps the Government will at last accept the POEU-sponsored clause in the Lords.

The union does not believe that all official telephone tapping falls within the Home Secretary's warrant procedure; we do not believe that the criteria used by the Home Secretary for the issue of warrants is sufficiently rigorous; and we do not believe that the procedures followed by the Home Secretary for issuing warrants are sufficiently independent and accountable.

Nevertheless, for the sake of attracting maximum support in the Lords, the clause that we are promoting is a very modest one. We are seeking simply to give statutory force to exactly the same criteria which the Home Secretary insists he uses, and exactly the same procedures which he says he follows. This, then, concentrates the debate on the central issues: should tapping be subject to the rule of law and capable of review by the courts?

The POEU does not accept that in a democratic society so totalitarian a power as telephone tapping should be exercised in a manner which is manifestly outside the European Convention and effectively above the law.

The author is general secretary of the POEU.
© Times Newspapers Limited, 1984

Ronald Butt

Making the grades for university

In his introduction to the 21st report of UCCA (the Universities Central Council on Admissions) the chairman, Dr Harry Kay, drew attention to the fact that, despite an increase in the number of home candidates, the number accepted has decreased by about 5,000 in the last two years since the government's "cuts upon the universities" in July 1981. In consequence, the qualifications of accepted candidates have been pushed up, and Dr Kay believes that "the increasing emphasis that has to be placed upon examination grades is to be regretted."

This is especially so, he adds, "when it is borne in mind that the school-leaving examinations (A-levels) were not designed for purposes of university selection, and that fine shades of difference in the number of people able to benefit from, and likely to apply for, higher education. It was, as Lord Robbins said, an estimate of the supply of potential talent rather than of the demand for certifiable skills."

The Robbins report on higher education in 1963 recommended expansion, not on the basis of need for different kinds of skill, which was thought to be unpredictable, but on an estimate of the number of people able to benefit from, and likely to apply for, higher education. It was, as Lord Robbins said, an estimate of the supply of potential talent rather than of the demand for certifiable skills.

The total number of undergraduates and postgraduates in higher education (including polytechnics) today is 550,000 compared with the Robbins projection of 560,000 in 1980 and 216,000 in the year of the Robbins report. By the 1990s it will be down to 430,000 in consequence of the diminishing university age group.)

Underlying Robbins was the idea that boys and girls deemed by a university to be qualified to enter it by that university's own standards (subject to the basic "matriculation" condition of two grade A results at A-level) should be paid for by the state on an arrangement for means-testing parents. But how far should this principle be sustained if it led to the level of the required grades being reduced by the least popular institutions to maintain their own numbers and existence?

Is it right also that our universities should have such a pecking order with Oxford and Cambridge on their increasingly meritocratic heights, demanding and getting three A grades as minimum? What is to be done at the lower end of the ladder; how big should the university population be (there are at present 13.4 per cent of 18-year-olds in higher education)? In the 1990s, are institutions to be closed, or standards lowered as numbers fall?

Giving evidence to the Commission two decades ago, Lord Robbins himself made it quite clear that he did not like the idea that Oxford would become a strictly academic elite, though he obviously thought this hard to avoid. (Such elites, he thought, were for postgraduates rather than undergraduates.) He thought the old days not all that bad when people were admitted for prowess other than academic. But what is to happen to that notion at Oxbridge now?

In the schools, we shall probably get still more intensive cramming for A levels. In the end, teachers may begin to revolt against it. So, indeed, may the pupils; some of the more interesting and intelligent (but less heavily academic) characters, believing that Oxbridge is full of "swots", may begin to look elsewhere. The rigorous emphasis on A level grades in place of the serendipity which governs a great deal of Oxbridge entry (to the advantage of other universities) may be self-correcting. Or it may not. I have no answers to offer to the questions raised in this article, but that is no reason why the universities and the Department of Education and Science should not begin to think more intensely about the principles on which they think they are functioning.

Paul Pickering

They're not hooked on hamsters here

The year of the rat is upon us, which I am assured by my Chinese friends can include any old rodent and is a time for rejoicing. But up in the wintry suburbs of North-west London shovels are poised for the first rustlings of a fury breed.

A plague of Syrian golden hamsters, quite undisturbed by traps, frost or poison, has terrorized Hook Walk on the Burnt Oak estate for the past few years. They often wake up in February to look for a crunchy three piece suite. "The creatures move into houses when it gets really cold," said councillor Jim Brophy with a sigh. "We have tried digging them out, but it's extremely hard to find them. They are very clever."

One pensioner dispatched hundreds with an air rifle with telescopic sights in the long summer "season", while other residents put up steel shutters and barricades on doors. Mrs Lily Dean left her house screaming. "Thirty-seven of them got into her settee and eight into her armchair," said Mr Brophy.

Since to some degree the rise of nationalism in Europe and of its isolationist cousin in the United States is a frenetic response to this development, the first order of business must be a military build-up aimed at creating a greater sense of western security. And if, as many advocate, such a build-up should include a strengthening of the conventional forces of the West along with a modernization of its nuclear arsenal, so much the better.

But military measures are not enough. They will have to be accompanied by a more positive European affirmation of solidarity with the United States in areas outside the jurisdiction of Nato, especially the Middle East and Central America.

Otherwise, the isolationist temptation will prove impossible to resist, even for Americans like myself. Though we believe that isolationism is not a viable policy, if the only alternative is being dragged down by our allies, even we would be forced to take our chances at trying to go it alone.

The author is editor of the American Journal Commentary.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1984

Previous articles in this series appeared on January 13 and 25. A full collection, marking Nato's 35th anniversary, is to be published in book form in cooperation with the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington.

"Cats don't want to know. In my opinion a cat could not cope with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, because they're so wild," said Mr Brophy. "People are terrified of them." Now there is even talk that these "superhamsters" have escaped from the Colindale "germ lab".

Sir Christopher pointed out that the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act does not include ravening hamsters and so the forces of law and order are powerless as the determined animals march south into Finchley, unaware they are entering Mrs Thatcher's constituency.

"The best way to stop them is to feed them oatmeal mixed with plaster of Paris," said Mr Brophy.

"It's the only way to kill them." The Prime Minister is of course an expert on confectionery. Meanwhile, more of the beasts are awakening in Burnt Oak.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE CLEAN BREAK

Today the House of Commons will have its first opportunity to consider the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill. So far the Bill has had a charmed life; it has come through the Lords virtually unscathed. It does not deserve the same fate in the Commons. The Bill proposes useful reforms, but it has deficiencies. Nowhere are these more apparent than in its provisions for a "clean break" after divorce.

The Bill proposes that a court faced with a financial application after divorce should consider in every case whether it would be appropriate to make an order finally terminating the parties' obligations towards one another, either at once or after a period of adjustment. This is the principle of the clean break. It represents an important change of direction for our matrimonial law.

The present statute requires the court, in making a financial award after a divorce, to try to place the parties in the same financial position as they would have been in had the marriage continued. This creates a statutory objective which embodies a principle of life-long maintenance at the standard enjoyed during the marriage. Such a principle may have made sense at a time when divorce was exceptional and required proof of a matrimonial offence; but it is hard to justify today, when divorce is common and a husband may find himself divorced without fault on his part. What is more, the statutory objective has proved quite unworkable in practice: few husbands have the resources to support two homes (often two

families) out of one income, still less to support the first one at its previous level. The Bill rightly proposes the abolition of this statutory objective.

The policy of the clean break, with its idea that there should be a once and for all division of the matrimonial property, accompanied by a termination of mutual maintenance obligations between the spouses, is theoretically an attractive one. Its aim is for the parties to become financially self-sufficient and independent of one another, so enabling them to put their past behind them and start a new life which is not handicapped by their previous failed relationship.

In reality, however, the clean break can only rarely be accomplished without causing injustice to the wife. In the great majority of cases, a wife suffers economically by marriage as a result of putting the interests of her husband and the children before her job and her economic independence. There is evidence that it is the break in a woman's working life, coupled with her family role, that accounts for the greatest difference in her earning capacity compared with that of a man. Even if she is later able to resume work and earn enough to keep herself, there will usually have been a permanent impairment of her earning capacity.

The Bill wholly fails to face this problem. It simply leaves it to the court to decide whether it would be "appropriate" to impose a clean break. The Bill's promoters suggest that the type of case in which the court would wish to impose a clean break would be the short, childless

marriage between young people, or the marriage where there is enough capital to provide adequately for both parties in the future. Both cases would indeed be admirable candidates for a clean break order, and indeed they are precisely the cases where the court already tries to achieve such an order, provided the wife consents but, once the present statutory objective has been removed, a wide range of other cases could well be subjected to the clean break policy. In view of the superficial consideration that this major policy change, with its inherent risks, has received, it is little wonder that the women's organisations are apprehensive.

Proper guidelines are needed if the Bill is not to create the risk of serious injustice. The person at risk is less the woman with young children to look after, or the woman who, after a long marriage, has no reasonable prospect of supporting herself, than the woman who is capable of earning living, but whose earning capacity has been stunted by the marriage.

Where it can be demonstrated to be practicable, the clean break is an admirable objective. Any remedy which helps to remove the rancour and bitterness generated by a continuing maintenance liability, itself subject to variation of further applications to the court, must obviously be sensible and in the public interest. But if this Bill is not merely to replace one kind of injustice for another it is vital for Parliament to give proper consideration to the grave practical problems involved in translating this laudable ideal into a workable and just reality.

SOLEMN BUT SELDOM BINDING

All that has occurred since the Foreign Secretary first announced the plan to de-unionize the work-force at GCHQ Cheltenham reinforces the point that, however maladroitly he may have gone about the politics of his decision, it was fundamentally right. The Cheltenham operation is deemed to be crucial to our national security. It should be shrouded in decent obscurity in order to conduct its business successfully without the glare of controversy. Yet it has become the flavour of the month for anybody and everybody with a taste for criticizing the present Government, for insensitivity (a backbencher), inhumanity (a bishop), despotism (the leader of the Opposition) or union-bashing (the trade unionists one and all).

Responsibility for that state of affairs cannot be solely laid at the feet of the Foreign Secretary. The action he proposed was provoked initially by the fact that trade union disruption had previously and deliberately deprived the country of this vital service of intelligence; and on many critical occasions. On grounds of national security there was thus a paramount need to prevent such disruption recurring at Cheltenham; but so long as the trade unions have any official presence in that establishment, or pretext for discussing any of its arrangements, there could be no lasting

guarantee against such a recurrence.

Yesterday the Select Committee on Employment criticized the Government for its handling of the affair. It put forward six recommendations which included a suggestion that the Government should give serious study to whatever legally binding assurances the trade unions could offer in order to make arrangements at Cheltenham totally effective. Trade union leaders have already held discussions with ministers and with Sir Robert Armstrong, the Secretary of the Cabinet; and there are likely to be more. Meanwhile the Government is right to reject the formula put up by the select committee. The sole test ministers should continue to apply, is what arrangements are necessary to guarantee the security of supply of vital signals and electronic intelligence in fact as well as theory.

A solemn and binding covenant by trade union leaders is certainly not enough, where national security is involved. The trade unions might be prepared to offer a no-strike agreement and there is existing statutory provision for such a solution, under section 18 (4) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 which makes collective agreements prohibiting strikes and disruption legally binding if they are in writing. They can be incorporated into

individual employment contracts. But the most the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary can offer the unions is an arrangement whereby the civil servants at GCHQ can be permitted to remain members of a union, as individuals, but cannot call upon the union in any dispute over pay conditions, or questions of career planning, and cannot communicate any information to that union about the life and work of GCHQ.

Each Cheltenham official would thus be bound by an individual contract stipulating instant dismissal if any kind of industrial disruption was attempted. Each individual's membership of a union would thus be preserved, but only in such conditions that it would be almost entirely symbolic. The one benefit they would receive from such membership would be that they would be paying a subscription to an organization which, through its civil service-wide negotiations, would determine the salary paid to its members. No other service could be offered by the union to any of its members at Cheltenham without breaching the security requirement set out by the Foreign Secretary, and amply justified by the unfortunate exposure which Cheltenham has received in recent weeks. It may seem a high price to pay for a symbol but the officers of MI5 and MI6 are without even that.

What's interesting is that Dr Strong, a renowned historian as well as much else, shows none the less little relish for the grittier and equally valuable diaries that deal with the controversial events of our own time. He laments that *Peter Hall's Diaries*, which I edited, though they "lift the curtain as never before on the world of the subsidised arts", present battles and intrigues instead of "visions of aesthetic loveliness and delight" – thus destroying the theatre's magic.

But feuds and personality clashes are part of any considerable activity. They seldom detract from whatever glint that activity may possess. Renaissance art ravishes despite the political machinations of the Borgias; indeed, they, too, fascinate. Nearer home, Dr Strong would probably be the first to welcome the memoirs of an actor at Shakespeare's Globe, especially if he had lifted the lid on the intrigues that must have existed then.

Another aspect of contemporary diaries which Dr Strong resists is the shortening space of time between the last entry and publication. But in that, to me, lies their moral edge. Diaries, if worth anything at all, tell the truth as the diarist sees it. This may cause pain to some people. But at least they can answer back. It is a strange courtesy that waits for a man's death before attacking him.

TIME IN CUSTODY

From the Chairman of Council of The Magistrates' Association

Sir. Under present law the police are obliged to bring a suspect before a court "as soon as practicable". The Magistrates' Association are firmly of the view that this imprecision should be remedied. We therefore support those sections of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill which require most suspects in custody to be charged and released within 24 hours.

There is a clear need for a significant programme of fundamental research by environmental scientists into the factors which influence the behaviour of radioactive wastes over the short and long term. Until then materials from defence waste and nuclear power stations, both those operating and those under construction, cannot be handled with full confidence.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Disaster area' for the homeless

From Lord Hylton and others

Sir, On Wednesday, February 8, the House of Lords debated the increasing number of homeless in England and Wales, estimated now at about 14,000 households, or some 170,000 people. Of these probably a quarter are in Greater London and the single homeless are almost certainly underestimated. Several new and original proposals were made.

The Government should declare Greater London and its immediate surrounds a national disaster area as regards homelessness. It should appoint a special commissioner with wide powers and his own independent budget.

The commissioner's first task might well be to mobilize housing, so that it is no longer necessary for local authorities to place homeless families, at great cost, in unsuitable bed-and-breakfast premises.

To this end he should be empowered, if necessary and subject to proper safeguards, to requisition vacant property, including houses belonging to statutory bodies and void Housing Revenue Account dwellings, also empty privately owned premises. (In 1981 there were 121,000 vacant public sector houses.)

A second task for the commissioner should be to stimulate greater housing and care for the single homeless.

Action is also needed outside London. It might take the form of local consortia for housing and care. The present separation of powers could be overcome if the following were brought together at district level: The housing authority, social services, the area health authority.

also housing associations and other appropriate statutory services and voluntary bodies.

An independent chairman seems desirable to help make such a local consortium effective as a co-ordinator and catalyst. This proposal is based on experiments already tried in Oxford City and does not require legislation.

Nationally, "assured" tenancies under the 1980 Housing Act should be adapted to provide both new and rehabilitated houses for homeless low-income people. These could be financed by an extension of the DHSS "high-rent" scheme.

The priority groups under the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act, 1977, should be immediately enlarged to include young people aged 16 to 18 who are leaving local authority care, or who for some particular reason are unable to live with their parents. There can be few others more at risk of lifelong damage.

As soon as possible the priority groups under the 1977 Act should embrace single homeless people over 50 and within a few years the over-40s.

Some 18 years have passed since the epoch-making film *Cathy Come Home*. The condition of the homeless remains painfully acute. We therefore commend these proposals to Government and to the relevant statutory and voluntary bodies.

Yours faithfully,
J. HYLTON,
JANE EWART-BIGGS,
KILMARNOCK,
House of Lords.
February 13.

Soviet ideology

From Dr J. I. Gleisner

Sir, Alexander Zinoviev is without doubt a very clever man, but his views on Soviet affairs must be treated with caution. I will take just two of the arguments he advanced in the course of being interviewed by Alan Hamilton (January 19) and show where, in my opinion, he goes astray.

While Professor Zinoviev is right to emphasize the enormous role ideology plays in Soviet society, he is certainly wrong to imply that the ideology is monolithic and so probably guilty of exaggeration when he says that nobody any longer believes in it.

It is simply not true to say that a single ideology exists in the Soviet Union today. Professor Moshe Lewin is only summarizing the results of recent research when he writes, in a foreword to Basil Kerblay's recently translated study, *Moderne Sowjetische Ideologie*, that "More than one ideology, a mixture of modes of thinking and frames of reference, coexist not only in society, at large but also inside the party and the leadership" (p. XXV).

In recent decades the ideology has been forced to accommodate quite divergent ways of thinking as the leadership seeks, pragmatically, to respond to the problems involved in ruling an increasingly complex and diversified society. There is every likelihood, therefore, that the ideology also incorporates at least some of the things Soviet people believe in

and some evidence, too, to suggest that it does.

If, as many Sovietologists, including myself, believe, there is more than one ideology in use, then Professor Zinoviev's gloomy prognosis must also be qualified. The forces of inertia are indeed great – although their roots are, in my opinion, more historical than structural – but neither should we underestimate the learning capacity of the Soviet leadership, or its capacity to surprise.

If allowance is also made for the fact that political decisions in the Soviet Union today are increasingly the outcome of clashes of interest and compromise between different points of view then the Soviet future becomes a good deal less predictable and more open than Professor Zinoviev seems to allow.

No, Professor Zinoviev's principal achievement in *The Reality of Communism*, I suggest, lies elsewhere; to wit, in describing in convincing detail the myriad ways in which the Soviet population contributes to its own entrenchment on account, largely, of the interpretation of regime and society peculiar to modern dictatorships.

My complaint is that he refuses to allow for the possibility that government and society may interact productively as well.

Yours sincerely,
J. I. GLEISNER,
Department of Politics,
The University of Leeds,
Leeds.
February 7.

DUST OF BATTLE

From Mr John Goodwin

Sir, I admired Roy Strong's elegantly argued piece about diaries (February 4). His preference for those that record the customs, dress, food and so on of an earlier age will not surprise anyone who knows him.

What's interesting is that Dr Strong, a renowned historian as well as much else, shows none the less little relish for the grittier and equally valuable diaries that deal with the controversial events of our own time. He laments that *Peter Hall's Diaries*, which I edited, though they "lift the curtain as never before on the world of the subsidised arts", present battles and intrigues instead of "visions of aesthetic loveliness and delight" – thus destroying the theatre's magic.

But feuds and personality clashes are part of any considerable activity. They seldom detract from whatever glint that activity may possess. Renaissance art ravishes despite the political machinations of the Borgias; indeed, they, too, fascinate. Nearer home, Dr Strong would probably be the first to welcome the memoirs of an actor at Shakespeare's Globe, especially if he had lifted the lid on the intrigues that must have existed then.

Another aspect of contemporary diaries which Dr Strong resists is the shortening space of time between the last entry and publication. But in that, to me, lies their moral edge. Diaries, if worth anything at all, tell the truth as the diarist sees it. This may cause pain to some people. But at least they can answer back. It is a strange courtesy that waits for a man's death before attacking him.

A seductive statement of Virginia Woolf's is mysteriously true. "Nothing has really happened until it is recorded," she said.

Yours etc,
JOHN GOODWIN,
National Theatre of Great Britain,
South Bank, SE1.
February 8.

FUTURE OF ANTARCTIC

From the Chairman of Greenpeace International

Sir, We have followed the emerging debate on the Antarctic in your columns with interest.

The closed nature of the present Antarctic Treaty system presents not only a moral dilemma, but also political and environmental dilemmas which the Antarctic Treaty system faces.

The main criterion for membership of the "inner sanctum" of the Antarctic Treaty is substantial scientific research in the Antarctic. Is this the best basis for choosing which nations should decide the distribution of economic benefits?

We fear the closed nature of the system leads to bad decisions which are not subject to review.

The recent publicity over the French airstrip project in the Antarctic, which we believe has breached the agreed measures for the protection of Antarctic fauna

and flora, is a case in point. It was only because of the vigilance of a few scientists and environmentalists that the facts of this case were ever made public.

Where economic factors are also involved, such as in the case of mining or drilling for oil, it is even more important that all who feel their interests impinged on can participate.

It is clear that the legitimate concerns of these other participants in the debate cannot be ignored for ever. A means must be found for allowing their voices to be heard.

This could be done, if the will were there, within the context of the existing Antarctic Treaty system, and need not depend on a renegotiation, with uncertain results, in 1991.

History, however, may yet prove that the most sensible decision would have been to leave the Antarctic as it is – a vast, beautiful wilderness, the domain of its wildlife and its scientists.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID MCGREGOR, Chairman,

Greenpeace International,

Tower House,

High Street,

Lewes,

East Sussex.

February 14.

British Telecom licence control

From the Chairman of British Telecommunications

Sir, Kenneth Fleet's article (February 9), entitled "Lords pursue BT's private affair", on the details of BT's private affairs, concludes with a warning that "retreats and modifications" now by the Government would hamper the biggest ever flotation of shares.

I welcome that warning, but I hope that he says that the Government will be forced to concede parliamentary control of BT's operating licence.

The issue here is not whether BT's licence should be capable of review and amendment, since that principle is already established in the Bill (clauses 12, 13 and 15); but rather the best method of meeting this requirement in the context of a policy of competition and privatisation.

Those who have examined the Government's competition policy will perceive that they are in fact licensing competition in almost every aspect of British Telecom's operations. The licence, supervised by the Director General of Telecommunications, will prevent British Telecom from competing unfairly.

Already many of our customers are enjoying the benefits of improved service that the new disciplines have produced. It would be a pity if, at this stage, the debate became muddled by a strange alliance of those who oppose any form of change and those who want totally unbridled competition irrespective of social needs.

I welcome the stimulus that competition has already given to the UK telecommunications market. Cowering in the corner and calling for protection never won a bout. We in BT are determined to go out and do our best to serve our customers in the competitive environment which a combination of Government policies, technological advances and market requirements is rapidly creating.

We have also shown our faith in British industry by the huge sums of money we are continually spending with it. We believe that the UK industry ought, in most cases, to be able to supply the internationally competitive products which our customers need and deserve.

So long as it produces the goods, our manufacturing industry has nothing to fear – and much to gain. Yours faithfully,

GEORGE JEFFERSON, Chairman, British Telecommunications, 2-12 Gresham Street, EC2.

February 14.

communications manufacturers have enjoyed for too many years in their position as suppliers to BT.

</



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 13: His Excellency Mr Taher Masri and Mrs Masri were received in farewell audience by the Queen and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the Court of St James's.

Sir Sydney Giffard was received in audience by the Queen and kissed hands on his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Tokyo.

Lady Giffard had the honour of being received by the Queen.

Mrs Jane Egerton-Warburton had the honour of being received by the Queen when Her Majesty invested her with the Insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fourth Class).

Mr Peter Lazarus (Permanent Secretary, Department of Transport) had the honour of being received by the Queen.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and

First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

KENSINGTON PALACE

February 15: The Prince and Princess of Wales today visited Jaguar Cars Ltd, Alcester, Coventry. Lieutenant-Colonel David Brumhead, Mrs George West and Mr Victor Chapman were in attendance.

February 15: The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, Asthma Research Council, was present at an "Evening of Fashion and Music" in aid of the Asthma Society and Friends of the Asthma Research Council at Drapers' Hall, London.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

February 15: The Duke of Kent, as Chancellor, today visited Departments at the University of Surrey and launched in the Students' Union.

Captain Charles Blount was in attendance.

His Royal Highness this evening opened the "Treasures from Korea" exhibition at the British Museum, London, W.C.I.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. M. Tandy and Miss M. F. Stirling

The engagement is announced between Miles, son of Mr P. C. Tandy and Mrs. Mrs. Tandy of Stonehouse, Tenterden, Kent, and Mary, younger daughter of the late General Sir William Stirling and of Lady Stirling of Sandham Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

Mr N. S. Brody and Miss A. S. Vajda

The engagement is announced between Ned, younger son of Professor Mr Robert Brody of Waterford, Connecticut, and Tessa, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Elwes-Brown of Verwood, Dorset.

Mr A. C. Burgess and Miss S. F. Vickers

The engagement is announced between Anthony Casswell, FRCS, only son of Commander and Mrs A. D. Casswell of Burley, Hampshire, and Sarah Vickers, FRCS, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs H. K. Vickers of Little Milton, Oxford.

Mr J. Clark and Miss C. Darrow

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of Mr and Mrs M. W. G. Clark of Redditch, Herefordshire, and Colette, younger daughter of the late Mr J. W. Dorward and Mrs Priscilla Dorward of Folkestone, Glasgow.

Captain E. G. Kelway-Bamber and Miss L. H. Morgan-Grenville

The engagement is announced between Euan Kelway-Bamber, Scots Guards, youngest son of the Late Colonel C. G. Kelway-Bamber, and Mrs C. G. Kelway-Bamber, and Laura, only daughter of Mr G. W. Morgan-Grenville and of Mrs Virginia Morgan-Grenville.

Birthdays today

Mr P. E. R. Bailey, 59; Mrs Stella Clarke, 52; Mr Anthony Dowell, 41;

Sir Gerald Evans, 62; Lord Francis OM, 79; Mr Mike Holding, 30; Mr John McEnroe, 25; Sir Mailand Mackie, 72; Sir Michael Milne-Watson, 74; Sir John Peck, 71;

Captain R. E. Dudley-Ryder, VC, 76;

Mr John Schlesinger, 58; Sir Kenneth Selby, 70; Sir James Swafford, 60; Professor Sir Ellis Waterhouse, 79; Mr Justice Webster, 60.

War rooms to open

The Cabinet war rooms used by Sir Winston Churchill during the Second World War will be opened to the public on a permanent basis from April 6. In the past the few of 19 rooms, normally 10 feet of concrete under government offices in Great George Street, Westminster, were opened only on rare occasions.

Actonian Prize

The Actonian Prize for 1984 of the Royal Institution has been awarded to Dr Max Perutz, CH, for his work on species adaptation in the haemoglobin molecule.

Mr A. W. Dilnot and Miss C. E. Morris

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs M. W. J. Dilnot, of Shrewsbury, Shropshire, and Catherine, elder daughter of the late Mr P. K. A. Morris, and of Mrs C. Morris, of Bristol.

Mr K. F. J. Guerrier and Miss A. M. Dunn

The engagement is announced between Keith, son of Mrs S. Guerrier, of Sidmouth, Devon, and the late Mr H. Guerrier, and Amabel, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. Jerrard-Dunne, of Branksome Park, Poole, Dorset.

Mr R. A. Jordan and Miss H. D. Kay

The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs Neil M. Jordan, of Roundhay, Leeds, and Helen, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Marshall Kay, of Batley, West Yorkshire.

Mr N. Herbert and Miss S. Forbes

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr Ivor Herbert, of Bradsham, and Larry Crockett, of Wyndham Farm, Alton, and Steven, eldest daughter of Major Hugh Hobson and Mrs Jacinta Forbes, of The Cottage, Hambleton, near Healey-on-Thames.

Mr L. G. F. Karzka and Miss M. E. A. O'Hara

The engagement is announced between Ian, elder son of Dr and Mrs Frederick Karsten, of Hamstead, and Moira, younger daughter of Wing Commander and Mrs O'Hara, of Hatfield.

Mr D. E. Murphy and Dr E. S. Green

The engagement is announced between Michael, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. F. Murphy, of Blundell Sands, Liverpool, and Sarah, daughter of Professor and Mrs L. L. Green, of West Kirby, Wirral.

Mr J. P. Scott and Miss E. C. Hope of Luttrell

The engagement is announced between Paddy, younger son of Mr M. S. Scott and the late Mrs Scott, and Caroline, daughter of Colman and Mrs Hope of Luttrell.

School appeals for funds

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

An appeal has been launched by Westminster School in London to fund the rebuilding of the science block, a computer and economics centre and a sports centre.

Westminster, whose old boys include Mr Tony Benn, Mr Andrew Lloyd-Webber, Mr Nigel Lawson, and Mr Peter Ustinov, is relatively poorly endowed for a public school. It receives a third of A. A. Milne's royalties through what is known as the Pooth fund, but it has few other endowments.

The appeal committee, chaired by Lord Carr of Hadley, has raised £500,000 from old Westminsters and parents. It is now approaching companies, livery companies and charitable trusts to fund its first priority, the rebuilding of the science block at a cost of £2.5m.

Science report

Chaffinches fail Beau Geste ploy

By Stephen Young

A male songbird often has more than a single tune in its repertoire. One explanation for that versatility is that the bird can use its range of songs to practise a deception on other birds searching for a territory.

If the Beau Geste hypothesis holds, then a chaffinch would be expected to switch songs with every change of song post. It ought also to refrain from changing its tune while occupying any particular perch.

But neither prediction was fulfilled by Dawson's and Jenkins's chaffinches. In fact, changes of song coincided with changes of perch no more than would be expected by chance.

Each of the chaffinches under test had a range of two songs, which should have figured equally in the bird's performances if their function was to deceive invaders in the manner tested.

What is more, none of the chaffinches divided its time equally between song posts. That meant that a bird sang from only a limited area of its territory, so it would have been unlikely to convince intruders that many birds were in residence.

After that, it plans to build a new computer and economics centre costing £250,000 and the sports centre for £15,000. The money raised so far has been used for work on the new Westminster Under School and the library.

Mr Neil Mackay, the school's development officer and an Old Westminster, said: "The governors have recognized that because Westminster has very few endowments and no London sites, apart from the old playing field in south London, it is going to be always in a position of needing patronage and help."

"We are not looking for one-off help but to establish relations with trusts and firms which will help the school continue over the year 2,000."

Visit to Bermuda

Princess Margaret will attend

Bermuda's 375th anniversary celebra-

tions from October 23 to 26, Kensington Palace announced yesterday.

Latest wills

Lady Barber leaves £615,662

Lady Barber of Kensington, Lon-

don, wife of former Chancellor of the Exchequer, left estate valued at £615,662 net.

Miss Jessie Dakin, of Wimborne, Dorset, left £24,357 net. After a personal bequest of £15,000 she left the residue equally between the Cancer Research Campaign and the RSPCA.

Sir James Currie, of Bury St Edmunds, formerly in the Diplomatic Service, left £28,030 net. Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Birchall, Mr John, of Nantwich £451,827

Eve, Mrs Maria Amelie, of Farnham, Surrey £335,286

Peacock, Mrs Ruth Gordon, of Bournemouth £486,965

Selby, Mr Richard Fred, of Scarborough £322,829

Weaver, Mr John Anthony, of Milwich, Staffordshire, £470,832

Mr Ace, Pao Yue, of Kowloon, Hong Kong, estate in England and Wales £695,192

Those observations per-

sisted Dawson and Jenkins that the Beau Geste idea, for all its appeal, is incapable of explaining the song repertoire of chaffinches.

So what is the explanation?

Peter Slater, a biologist at Sussex University, rejects the idea that a male chaffinch with a large repertoire may im-

prove sexual selection may well occur among sedge war-

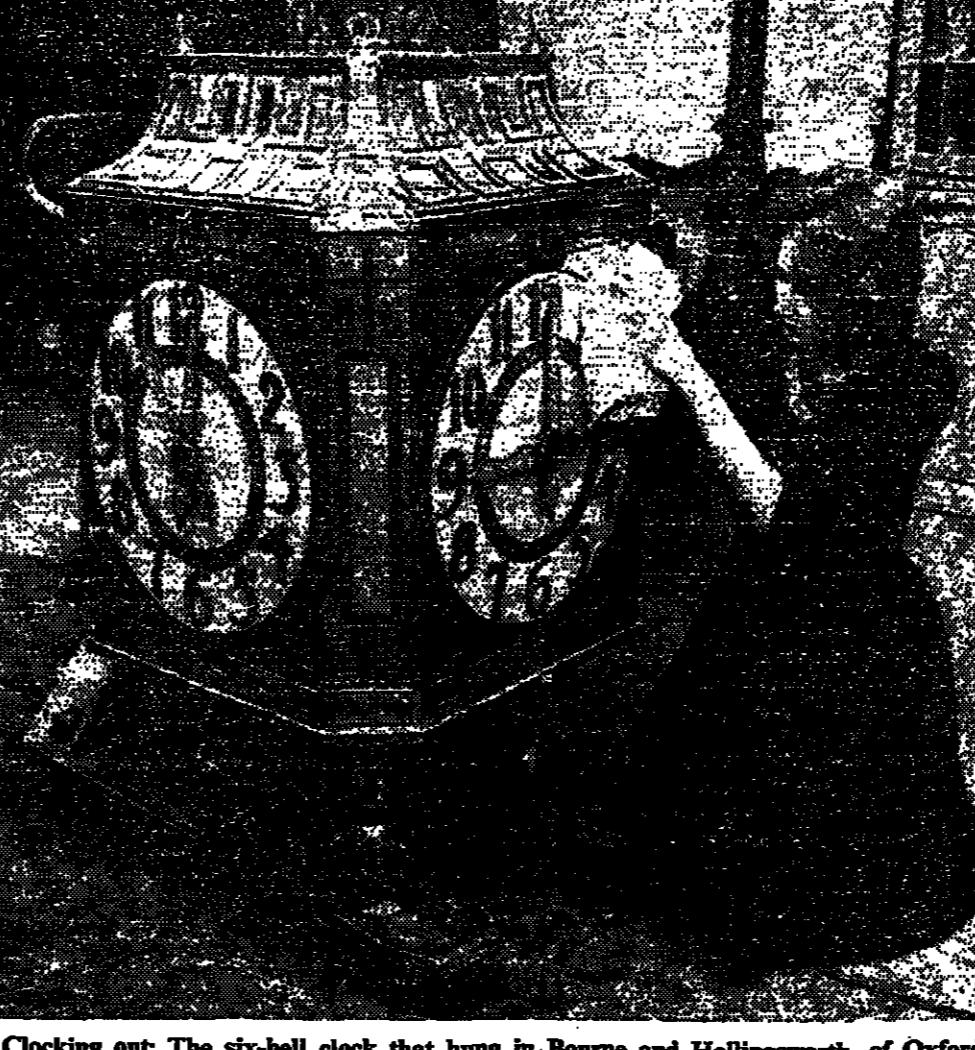
ters for example, but not among chaffinches, whose most elaborate vocal perfor-

mances take place in May and June, when the eggs have already been laid.

Slater thinks that a bird with a larger repertoire is more likely to be able to match the songs of other chaffinches.

Such ability could make it easier for a bird to acquire and hold a territory. For example, a young bird may gain acceptance in a new neighbour hood if one of his songs resembles those of a previous tenant.

S. M. Dawson and P. F. Jenkins, Behaviour, vol 87, p 256, 1983; P. J. Slater Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie vol 56, p 1, 1981.



Clocking out: the six-bell clock that hung in Bourne and Hollingsworth, of Oxford Street, from 1927 until the store's closure last year was dusted yesterday by Miss Susan Walwyn, of Christie's, which is to sell it on April 17. The auctioneers, who expect a price of about £30,000, describe the clock as "one of the most important pieces of British art deco to come on the market" (Photograph: John Manning).

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr John James, aged 48, a trustee of the Grosvenor Estate, is to be a

Crown Estate commissioner in

succession to Lord Allen of

Fallowfield.

Mr Wilfred Grenville-Grey, aged 53,

representative of the International

Defence and Aid Fund for Southern

Africa at the United Nations, to be a

lay assistant to the Archbishop of

Canterbury from March 1, in

succession to Dr Michael Kinchin.

Professor Rosemary Cramp, pro-

fessor of archaeology of Durham

University, to be a member of the

Advisory Board for Redundant

Churches in succession to Dr Eric Gee.

Mr R. J. D. Kirk and Mrs

Mrs S. L. Gilbert

The engagement is announced

between Jim, youngest son of Major

and Mrs R. D. Unwin, of London

and Son, and Antebellum, of

Branksome, Dorset.

Mr and Mrs C. J. J. Jerrard-Dunne

of Branksome, Dorset.

Mr and Mrs C. J. J. Jerrard-Dunne

of Branksome, Dorset.

Mr and Mrs C. J. J. Jerrard-Dunne

of Branksome, Dorset.

Mr and Mrs C. J. J. Jerrard-Dunne

of Branksome, Dorset.

Mr and Mrs C. J. J. Jerrard-Dunne

of Branksome, Dorset.

Mr and Mrs C. J. J. Jerrard-Dunne

of Branksome, Dorset.

Mr and Mrs C. J. J. Jerrard-Dunne

of Branksome, Dorset.

Mr and Mrs C. J. J. Jerrard-Dunne

of Branksome, Dorset.

Mr and Mrs C. J. J. Jerrard-Dunne

In the eyes of the West, Korean art has been completely overshadowed by that of China and Japan. Treasures from Korea, an exhibition which opens to the public today at the British Museum, provides an unique opportunity to assess the distinctive cultural achievement of the country known as the Land of the Morning Calm. Roderick Whitfield, Assistant Keeper in the Department of Oriental Antiquities at the British Museum, sets this achievement in the context of East Asian art as a whole.

The exhibition of Korean art and archaeology at the British Museum is a rare chance to see Korean culture in perspective. For the West, Korean art has been less accessible than that of China and Japan, and even Koreans have much to learn about their ancient culture.

Korea's geographical position is the key to understanding the part played by the country in the development of common elements in the cultures of the Far East.

The peninsula was first settled from north-eastern Siberia, and both pottery and metalwork spread southwards from the north. Contacts with China followed a similar path: a Chinese commandery was founded in the north-west in 108BC. When the powerful kingdom of Koguryo, regained control of this area in the early 4th century AD, it was not long before both Buddhism and Confucian learning entered the country by this route.

However, the most fruitful of later contacts were by the sea route: the south-western kingdom of Paekche had close relations with the Liang dynasty in south China, with its capital at Nanking.

Paekche culture, with its emphasis on learning, and its early adoption of the teachings of Buddhism, shared the cultural refinements and passion for learning of the southern dynasties, and these qualities were transmitted not only southwards to Japan, but also to Silla when this kingdom overcame both Paekche and Koguryo in the middle of the seventh century. Scholars from Paekche introduced Chinese writing to Japan in the sixth and early seventh centuries.

Korea's extensive foreign contacts are attested by some of the recent finds, in which vessels of blown or moulded glass from western Asia are not uncommon. Koreans frequently visited China, and during the Tang dynasty Korean monks travelled as far as India.

In the mid-ninth century, the diaries of the famous Japanese priest Ennin show that Koreans had colonies on the Chinese coast, provided interpreters and

controlled trade and shipping between Korea, China and Japan.

The prodigiously rich royal and aristocratic tombs that abound in the neighbourhood of Kyongju, the capital of Silla, represent links with Korea's northern origins. Silla pottery includes numerous shapes which it would be hard to match in China, and the rich panoply of gold crowns, winged head ornaments, spangled pendants and ceremonial belts with multiple pendants, are uniquely Korean.

Even after the Silla unification, when the Koreans followed Chinese burial custom in placing large stone figures or the approaches to tomb mounds, special Korean forms evolved which have no counterparts in Chinese practice, such as the figures of the Zodiac animals facing the appropriate directions.



In Buddhist art too, the Korean contribution is a distinctive one. The grace and spiritual calm of bronze images from Paekche in the sixth and seventh centuries is unmatched save by figures that closely follow them in Japan. In the eighth century, when the international style spread from Chang'an to Kyongju and thence to Nara in Japan, the palaces and temples of Kyongju were adorned with splendid images and tiles as richly ornamented as any in China.

Nowhere else do we find such splendid carvings and reliefs in granite, a material whose very hardness encouraged the sculptor to express gentle features. The granite cave temple at Sokkuram, almost miraculously intact since its completion in the mid-eighth century, is one of the masterpieces of Buddhist art and quite without parallel.

Huge shallow reliefs cut in the natural rock are numerous

The art of Korea



The gentle smiling face of Korean Buddhism. Gilt-bronze Bodhisattva from the Three Kingdoms period (early 7th century AD).

than the Chinese characters which had been used until then, it is in universal use today, combined with characters or on its own.

In the later Chosun period, the eighteenth century saw a renaissance of cultural activity. The Confucian philosophy in place of Buddhism as the official state doctrine was a great encouragement to learning, and many works were produced in the fifteenth century.

This was also the period when a completely new script, Hangeul, devised on scientific principles specifically for the Korean language, was published and promulgated. Far easier



Gold, granite and porcelain. Crown from the Gold Bell Tomb, Kyongju (5th-6th century AD); the 11½ foot high Buddha at Sokkuram; Koryo wine pot (early 13th century).

A resting place for kings

One of the most important monuments in Korea is the Buddhist grotto Sokkuram, which is located near Kyongju, the capital of the Silla dynasty. Sokkuram is a masterpiece which represents the best traditions not only of Korea but also of the whole of East Asia.

At the eastern foot of Mt To-ham is Tong-hae Ku, meaning the mouth of the Eastern Sea, into which a mountain stream from To-ham drains. Tong-hae Ku was another holy place to the Silla people because the mid-sea mausoleum of King Mun-mu, the great monarch who unified Korea, was established there. Thereafter the ashes of royal bodies were enshrined in Tong-hae Ku, which became a cemetery of the royal family.

When Silla's power reached its peak during the mid-eighth century, the royal family sponsored the construction of the Sokkuram and Pulguk-sa temples. Sokkuram was built on the near summit of Mt To-ham, directly overlooking the royal mausoleum at Tong-hae Ku. It is recorded that while Pulguk-sa was built for the surviving relatives, Sokkuram and

I believe it is of Amitabha Buddha, Lord of Western Paradise. The statue is of granite and is 3.5 metres high. It shows incomparable symmetry and conveys a sense of calm movement which gives varying impressions depending on the time of day and the viewer.

Sokkuram has a total of 37 figures on granite slabs all around the wall, in which the Buddhas are positioned in accordance with the functions and the Buddhist world orders. Aside from the Amitabha Buddha at the centre, there is a beautiful, eleven-headed Bodhisattva Avalokite'svara directly behind Amitabha.

The craftsmanship of rock temple building which originated in India, was developed in India and then further refined in Korea. Sokkuram is evidence that rock temple art was in full bloom in eighth century Korea.

Hwang Su-young
President, Dongguk University,
Seoul.

Treasures from Korea

British Museum

Feb 16-May 13

Opening hours: 10 am-5 pm

Mon-Sat, 2.30-6 pm Sun

Entry: £1; 50p for those under

16, senior citizens, unemployed, students

Catalogue: £5.95

Korean embroidery

Victoria & Albert Museum

Feb 11-April 15

Opening hours: 10 am-5.50 pm Mon-Thurs, closed Friday,

10 am-5.50 pm Sat, 2.30-5.50 pm Sun

Entry: free

Catalogue: £1.95

"From Seoul the Orient spreads like a fan"

Enjoy real comfort and convenience to the Far East on one of Korean's four weekly flights to Seoul. From Seoul, easy connections to Tokyo, Osaka, Hong Kong and Taipei plus 90 flights weekly to all key cities in Japan and Southeast Asia. You fly on B747's specially designed for long-distance comfort. First Class is pure luxury with only 12 soft leather sleeper seats.

Prestige business class has only 24 seats and is comparable to First Class on other airlines. Direct from Paris every Thursday and Saturday at 13.00.

Via Jeddah and Bahrain from Zurich every Wednesday and Sunday at 12.20. Complete information from Korean Air Lines, 66/68 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Telephone 01-930.65.13.5.

 **KOREAN AIR LINES**

We're honoured to serve you around the world.

THE ART OF KOREA

Private gold from the unknown queen

In October 1974, when the excavation team reached the bottom of the burial chamber of the north mound of Tomb 98 in Kyongju, they found a complete set of gold personal ornaments that had once adorned a deceased queen laid in a wooden coffin. All the physical parts of the anonymous queen, who had lived in the fifth century AD, were completely gone, but her gold ornaments, weighing about 8½ lbs in all, remained intact.

They consisted of a crown, a pair of ear pendants, a necklace made of about 6,000 gold, jade and glass beads, 19 finger rings, five pairs of bracelets, and a girdle with 13 long pendants. Her shoes were, however, made of gilt bronze.

She had another four sets each of necklaces and silver girdles in addition to a total of 6,000 blue glass beads, 12,000 beads of various materials and 148 comma-shaped jades, all put into wooden chest placed near her head.

Egyptian pharaohs are famous for their lavish use of gold, but kings of the Old Silla dynasty do not fall behind in their fervour for the precious metal.

As the queen's burial shows, the official and ceremonial art of Silla royalty sparkled with gold to such a extent that contemporary Japanese of the Kofun period use the words *momo ragyaku* (eye glistening) in verses as an adjective prefix to the word "Silla".

Gold was known to ancient Koreans of the proto-Three Kingdoms period Korea (c. 300 AD) through a colony called Lelang (108 BC-AD 313) set up by Han China in north-west Korea. But it was from the fourth century that south Koreans, particularly those in the Silla region in south-east Korea, started working on gold by themselves. It is very likely that some goldsmiths migrated to the south from north-west Korea after the fall of the Lelang colony in 313 AD, and set up workshops in the Kyongju area.

Silla at that time was rapidly rising as a kingdom in a substantial sense, helped by a strong army, active iron smelting and presence of rich gold mines. Silla kings of the "proto" period were elected from Pak and Sok clans, but from the mid-fourth century on, the throne was monopolized by the Kim clan. "Kim" literally means "gold", and the simultaneous emergence of gold technology in

Silla and that of the Kim clan as the new royal family may not have been just a coincidence. Personal ornaments of gold, silver and gilt-bronze have been discovered in tombs of all the three kingdoms, i.e. Koguryo, Paekche and Old Silla, but those from Old Silla tombs stand out for their outstanding

commas-shaped jade, attached to the crown, are made of jadeite whose original mine is now lost in Korea. The jade pendants were also valued as the central piece of a necklace or a final pendant of an earring. Exactly identical jade pendants called *magatama* in Japanese were also popular in Kofun-period Japan.

The jade pendants of Korea and Japan are of independent origins that go back to the prehistoric period, but exchange of artistic ideas between the two countries at the time for the particular object of art seems to have produced a common form as we see today.

An ear pendant consists of a thick, hollow main ring, a medial piece and a heart-shaped final suspended from it. The three-parts structure is basically similar to the Han Chinese glass ear pendant called *er-dang*, but a Silla ear pendant is again uniquely Silla or Korean in its material, shape and total effect as an art piece.

A gold girdle made of several tens of square plaques with designs in open-work, another unique Silla achievement, developed from a simpler prototype used by the ancient nomadic peoples of the Siberian steppe. A tool-kit for nomadic daily life comprising knife, whet-stone, needle and medicine cases, drinking cup, charm, and so on, originally suspended from the belt, was reduced into simplified, symbolic replicas in

Silla gold crown consists of an outer circle with three uprights and an inner cap with a bifurcated horn-like frontal ornament, all made of cut-sheet gold. The outer circle has three frontal uprights of a highly conventionalized tree-shape, which are flanked by two antler-shaped uprights. They are decorated with numerous gold spangles and jade pendants attached to them by means of twisted wire.

The triangular inner cap with pointed tip is filled with tiny geometric openings for ventilation. It appears, however, that the outer crown and the inner cap were not worn as a set because, when buried, the deceased wears only the outer crown, leaving the inner cap outside the coffin.

Diadems featuring antler and tree-shaped ornaments seem to have been widely used in the Eurasian steppe, as is attested by a gold diadem from a

Three Kingdoms: Old Silla 57BC-660AD
Koguryo 37BC-668AD
Paekche 18BC-660AD

Unified Silla 668-935

Koryo 935-1392

Yi (Chosun) 1392-1910

Japanese rule 1910-1945

Korean War (1950-53)

Sealed division of the peninsula into Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and Republic of Korea (South Korea).



Korean dynasties

use of gold and uniqueness in artistic motif and style. Of the gold ornaments of Silla, the crown, ear pendants and girdle may best demonstrate the characteristics of Silla goldwork.

A gold girdle made of several

tens of square plaques with

designs in open-work, another

unique Silla achievement, de-

veloped from a simpler proto-

type used by the ancient nomadic

peoples of the Siberian steppe.

A tool-kit for nomadic daily life

comprising knife, whet-stone,

needle and medicine cases,

drinking cup, charm, and so on,

originally suspended from the

belt, was reduced into sim-

plified, symbolic replicas in

thin-walled wire.

The triangular inner cap with

pointed tip is filled with tiny

geometric openings for ventila-

tion. It appears, however, that

the outer crown and the inner

cap were not worn as a set

because, when buried, the

deceased wears only the outer

crown, leaving the inner cap

outside the coffin.

Diadems featuring antler and

tree-shaped ornaments seem to

have been widely used in the

Eurasian steppe, as is attested

by a gold diadem from a

Three Kingdoms: Old Silla 57BC-660AD
Koguryo 37BC-668AD
Paekche 18BC-660AD

Unified Silla 668-935

Koryo 935-1392

Yi (Chosun) 1392-1910

Japanese rule 1910-1945

Korean War (1950-53)

Sealed division of the penins

ula into Democratic People's Rep

of Korea (North Korea) and Rep

of Korea (South Korea).

To advocate democracy.
To provide cultural enlightenment.
Today, after 64 years of publishing, the Dong-A Ilbo is the undisputed leader in the field of Korean mass media organizations. Publications include a children's daily, a weekly sports magazine, two monthly magazines, and a year book.

To reach Korea's mass consumers, in quality and quantity, there is only one way the Dong-A Ilbo.



The Dong-A Ilbo. Number one in Korea.

What makes a newspaper great?
Commitment to the truth
and the faith in the nation.

With the widest daily circulation to a reading audience of intellectuals and leaders in every field, the Dong-A Ilbo accounts for 37.8% of the total circulation of all major newspapers in Korea.

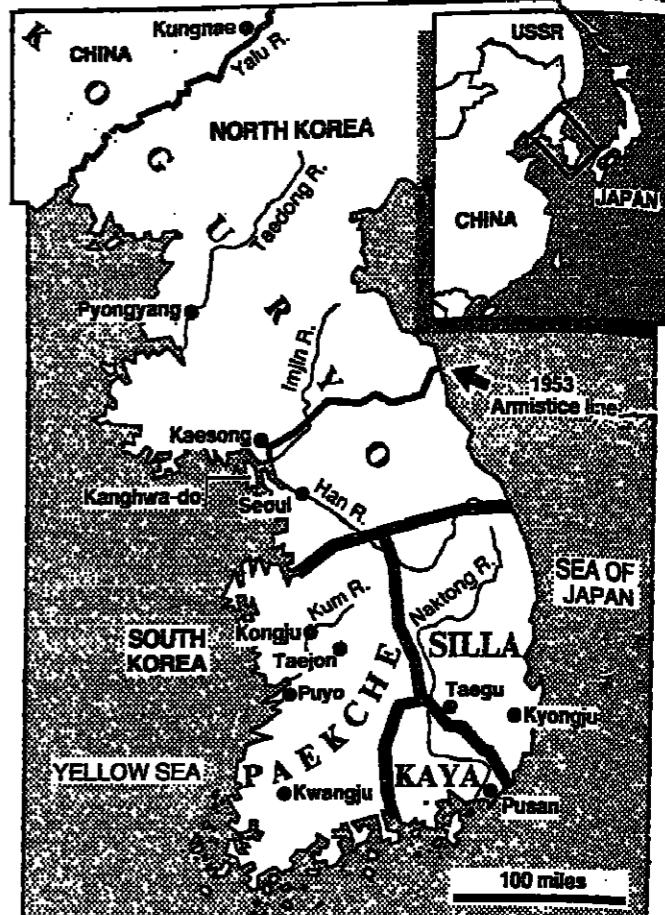
It is the only newspaper in Korea to use The Times and the New York Times news services.

Founded by a leader of the independence movement, the Dong-A Ilbo was established on three guiding principles.

To serve as the voice of the Korean peoples.



Koryo celadon jar with inlaid decoration (mid-12th century)



to decades of Mongol invasion in the 13th century, the quality, shape, and decoration of its celadons suffered.

With the temporary recovery of stability in the second half of the 13th century during the reign of King Chung-yol, there was a small improvement in the quality of Koryo celadons. They can be seen. Chinese celadons are often imposing, dignified, and exaggerated, while Koryo celadons are seldom so. On Koryo celadons parts combine to produce a whole of flowing lines and an overall balance and harmony.

The development of ceramics from earthenware to ash-glazed pottery, from ash-glazed pottery to celadons, and from celadons to white porcelain was natural and logical. Rather than making ceramics with a wide variety of shape and design, as the Chinese did, Korean potters concentrated on celadons, giving them unique colour and designs.

Koryo produced its best celadons during the reign of King Injong (the first half of the 12th century), a period when China was producing celadons of the highest refinement at the official kiln at Fu-Hsu Ching, a famous Chinese scholar who visited Koryo as a member of a Song Chinese diplomatic mission, wrote in his travelogue, Hsuan-ho Feng Kao-lu Tu-ching, that the colour of the Koryo celadons was uniquely beautiful and that the

Koreans loved it and called it *pisaeuk*.

The opaque glazing of Chinese celadons may be compared to a deep and murky pond and the "transparency" of Korean *pisaeuk* to a brook of clear water on whose bed pebbles and sand can be seen. Chinese celadons are often imposing, dignified, and exaggerated, while Koryo celadons are seldom so. On Koryo celadons parts combine to produce a whole of flowing lines and an overall balance and harmony.

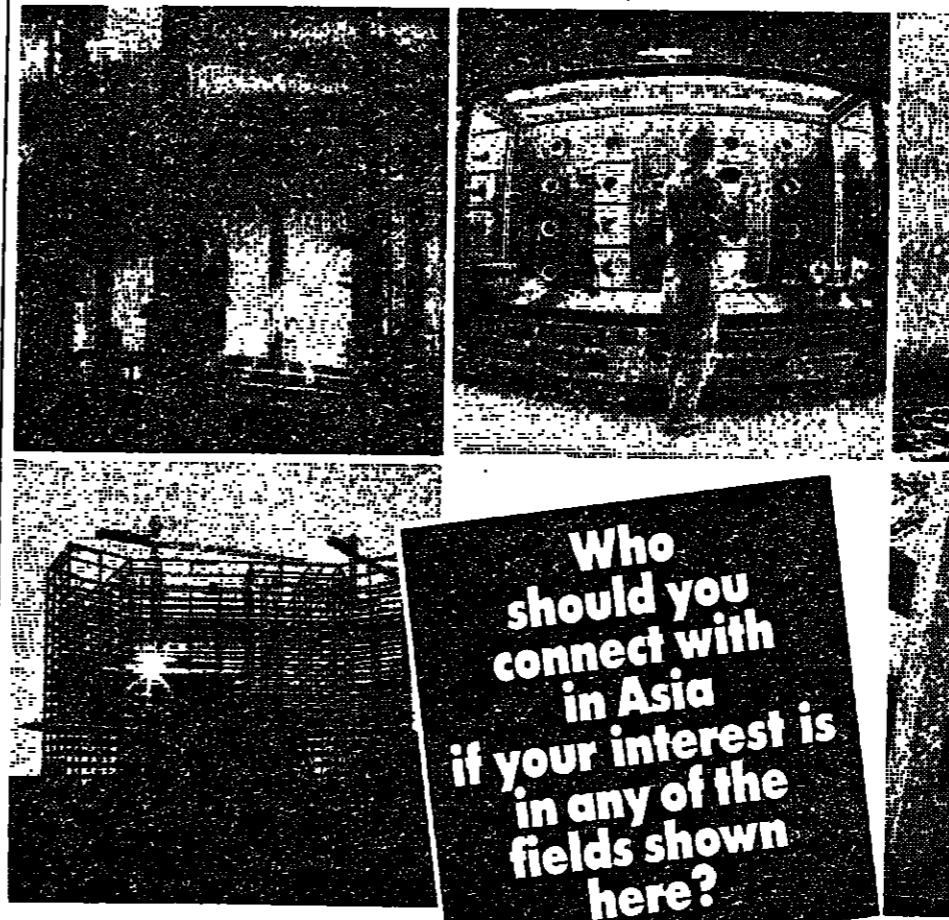
Few incised or relief designs were made on Chinese celadons because of the opaque and thick glaze. On the other hand, incised, relief, inlaid and open-work designs can be found in Koryo celadons. While Chinese celadons are covered all over with stylised patterns, Korean celadons are only partially decorated with pictorial designs which are subdued in colour, simple and restrained.

Koryo potters succeeded in decorating celadons with oxidised copper in the first half of the 12th century, the first in the world to do so. However, they were sparing in their application of this pigment, using it to mark pistils or the top of sacred cranes. The reddish dots linger in the memory.

Chong Yang-mo
Chief Curator,
National Museum, Seoul.

technique of inlaying designs was perfected.

Although Koryo suffered from political and social instability in the 12th and early 13th centuries, its culture made great strides. A wide variety of ceramics was produced including white porcelains, black-glazed, iron-glazed or marble-design wares as well as celadons. As Koryo was subjected



Today, businesses in the know seek out working relationships with enterprises that confidently and quickly absorb the latest technology and live up to the highest standards of reliability and business ethics. In Korea, Lucky-Goldstar more than fills the bill.

The Lucky-Goldstar Group has been in the vanguard of new developments for Korea for over 36 years now. Besides its own admirable accomplishments in chemicals, electronics, and communications, semiconductors and computers, energy and resources, trade, construction and engineering, insurance and securities, and public services, Lucky-Goldstar is also the common factor in the Asian success stories of some of the world's most renowned enterprises.

Who should you contact? The answer is Lucky-Goldstar, care of its trading house: Lucky-Goldstar International Corp., 537 Namdaemun-ro 5-ga, Jung-gu, Seoul 100, Korea. CPO BOX 1899. Phone 771-32. Cable FOURCLOVER SEOUL. Telex "LGINTL K27266" (1-7).

LUCKY-GOLDSTAR
That's who.

Chemistry □ Lucky Ltd. □ Lucky Continental Carbon Electricity, Electronics and Telecommunications □ Gold Star Co., Ltd. □ Gold Star Cable □ Gold Star Tele-Electric □ Gold Star Electric □ Gold Star Instrument & Electric □ Gold Star Precision □ Shinyang Electric □ Gold Star Semiconductor and Engineering □ Lucky Development □ Lucky Vending Machine Energy and Resources □ Horam Oil Refinery □ Korea Mining & Smelting Construction □ Busan Investment & Finance □ Gold Star Investment & Finance Trade and Distribution □ Lucky Securities □ Pan Korea Insurance Service □ The Yonam Foundation □ The Yonam Educational Institute □ Lucky-Goldstar International Corp. □ Hee Sung Public

مكتبة من الأصل

THE ART OF KOREA

The inspiration of Buddha in these gentle bronzes

The introduction of Buddhism to Korea in the late fourth century was a great stimulus to religion and art. Temples and pagodas were built and devotional images made following models introduced by foreign missionaries, and local variations soon developed. Very few statues of this period have survived, however.

Most of the extant Korean Buddhist images date from the sixth century onward, those in gilt bronze having lasted longer than those in wood, clay or even stone. The earliest datable piece is a gilt bronze Buddha figure of the Koguryo Kingdom which has an inscribed date corresponding most probably to 539 AD.

The statue wears a thick garment with flared folds on either side and stands on a round base supported by inverted lotus petals. Its auricle is incised with flame patterns and it carries an inscription about its origins on its back. The Buddha statue raises its right hand in the symbolic gesture of "ear not" while the left hand is lowered, meaning "charity".

It is easy to see that the hand gestures and the formal appearance of this early Korean image are not very different from Chinese images of slightly earlier date. But the gently smiling face, with a touch of human warmth, is found in other Korean images. Also the somewhat crude technical finish of the flame pattern, the thick folds of the garment and the uneven shapes of the thick lotus

petals are not common in Chinese images.

Gradually, interest in the simpler forms of the rounded body of the Buddha increased, and his garment was worn naturally, following the contours of the statue with a reduced number of folds. This feature was common in late sixth and early seventh-century Korean images and is best exemplified by a standing statue from Yangpyong.



As a deity, Bodhisattva stands next in status to the Buddha. He is waiting to become a Buddha in the future, and in the meantime assists the Buddha in the salvation of suffering beings. He wears a shawl, a skirt, a crown, a necklace and rich ornamentation over the body - in contrast to the simple garment of the Buddha. A gilt bronze Bodhisattva statue from Samyong-dong in the British Museum exhibition is a fine piece from the Three Kingdoms period.

Lena Kim Lee
Associate Professor,
Hongik University, Seoul.

Included also in the exhibition is a large gilt bronze Bodhisattva statue seated in a meditative pose which is often identified as the future Buddha Maitreya - like the Messiah in the West - a deity which was especially popular as Koreans struggled to achieve political unity in the seventh century.

This beautiful statue demonstrates the ability to express profound Buddhist teachings in an image. It forms a pair with another well-known meditating Bodhisattva statue, now in the National Museum in Seoul, as the representative masterpieces of gilt bronze images in the Three Kingdoms period. Buddhist teaching had deeply permeated the thought and everyday lives of the Korean people. They introduced Buddhism, as well as the technical and artistic skills, into Japan in the middle of the sixth century and greatly influenced the development of Japanese Buddhist art.

Korea's role in the development of East Asian Buddhist culture was even more marked during the Unified Silla dynasty (668-935 AD). Frequent exchanges with Chinese Buddhist communities, as well as pilgrimages by several Silla monks to India in the seventh and eighth centuries, enriched the Buddhist scholarship and the artistic achievement of the Silla people.

Putting the people on paper



Wrestling match. A genre painting, ink on paper, by Kim Hong-do (1745-after 1814).

The Chosun (Yi) dynasty (1392-1910) saw remarkable development in painting in Korea. Scholar-painters and prominent members of the Academy of Painting reached a high degree of achievement in traditional Korean styles, while the activities of priest-painters waned under government policy of neglecting Buddhism in favour of Confucianism.

Paintings became diverse and distinctly Korean in terms of composition, brushwork, and treatment of space. While absorbing styles of Chinese painting of different periods, Korean painters were able to evolve their own styles, which in turn played an important part in the development of Japanese ink painting of the Muromachi period.

Because different styles were developed and fashions changed during the long period of the Chosun dynasty, the paintings may be divided into four smaller periods: early (1392-c.1550), middle (c.1550-c.1700), late (c.1700-c.1850), and the final years (c.1850-c.1910).

The most important part of the early Chosun period was the fifteenth century, when such great masters as An Kyon, Kang Hui-an, Yi Sang-ja, and others were active. They had a profound influence on later painters.

Koreans find their own style

An Kyon may be taken as a representative painter of the period. He studied many excellent Chinese paintings in the collection of his patron, Prince Anyong, and evolved his own personal idiom.

His style is characterized by the additive arrangement of echoing shapes and forms, a pervasive spaciousness, the use of diagonal movement, and unique brushwork, as exemplified in his famous work, "A Dream Journey to the Peach Blossom Land".

In the middle period uniquely Korean styles were evolved in paintings of animals, birds and flowers, bamboos, plums, and grapes. Paintings of these subjects are characterized by a peaceful atmosphere, unbounded space, accurate depiction, and a lofty spirit.

What they represented was in stark contrast to the social disorder and political turmoil of the period, and can be seen as evidence of Korean perseverance.

With the advent of a movement for "Practical Learning", which encouraged progressive ideas of independence

and self-recognition, Korean painters of the late Chosun period developed "real landscape" and genre painting, taking their subject matter directly from nature and everyday life.

The Chinese Southern School style, already introduced in the preceding period, attained great favour during the late Chosun period. Another important development was the introduction of Western techniques of shading and perspective from China.

During the final period of the Chosun dynasty, the types of landscape and genre painting done in the late period declined rapidly, giving way to the Chinese Southern School style followed by Kim Hong-hui and followers.

This period also saw the creation of fresh, new styles by such individualistic artists as Kim Su-chel and Hong Se-sop.

Simplified forms, water colour effects, and bold brushwork or wet ink washes are particularly remarkable in their works.

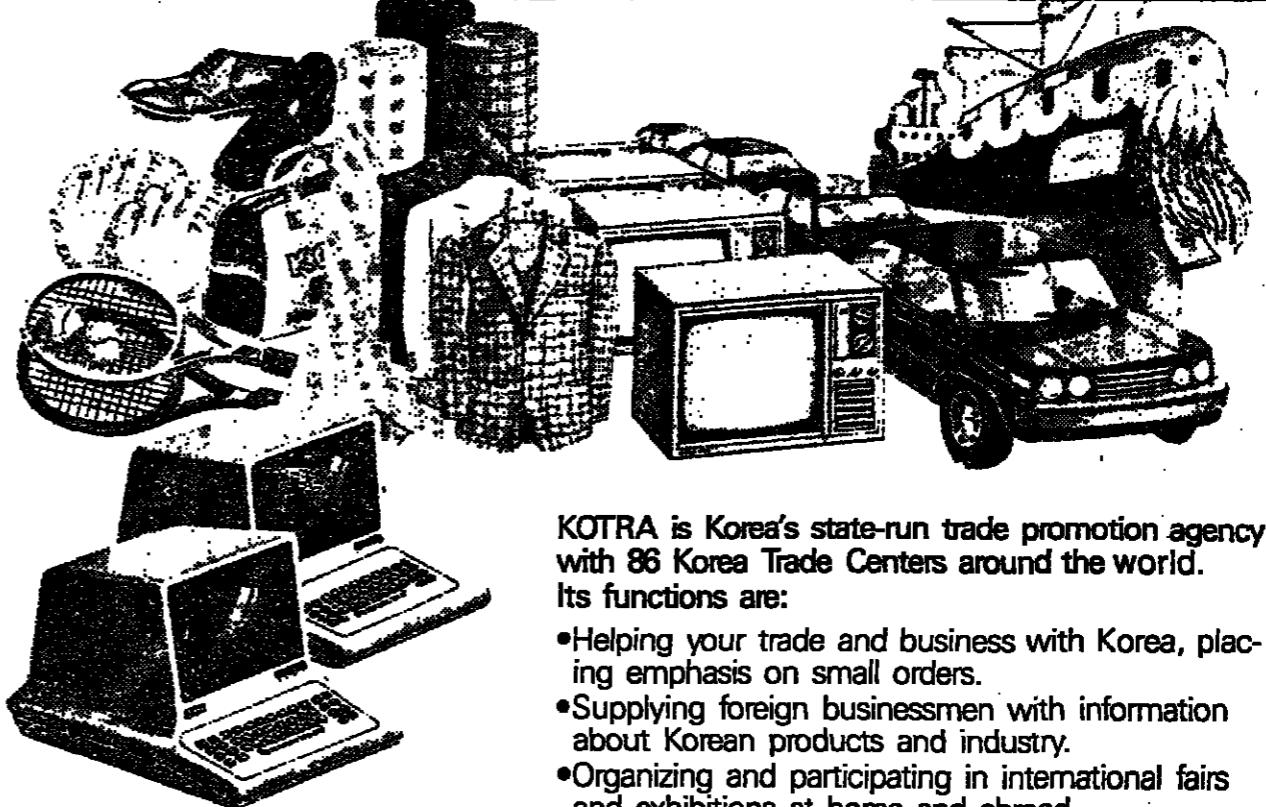
The final period culminated in the work of Chang Sung-opy.

The nineteenth century master who excelled in a wide range of subjects and in powerful brushwork and who exercised a profound influence over modern painters.

Ahn Hwi-joon
Associate Professor of
Art History,
Seoul National University.

Trade with KOREA? Contact KOTRA

for free trade information and assistance



KOTRA is Korea's state-run trade promotion agency with 86 Korea Trade Centers around the world. Its functions are:

- Helping your trade and business with Korea, placing emphasis on small orders.
- Supplying foreign businessmen with information about Korean products and industry.
- Organizing and participating in international fairs and exhibitions at home and abroad.
- Publishing trade periodicals and catalogues for foreign and Korean businessmen.
- Informing Korean businessmen of overseas trade inquiries.

Korea Trade Promotion Corporation

C.P.O.BOX 1621 SEOUL, KOREA CABLE: KOTRA SEOUL TEL: 753-4181/9 TELEX: KOTRA K23659, K27326

Korea Trade Center, London Office

4TH FLOOR, 16/21 SACKVILLE STREET, LONDON WIX 1DE

CABLE: MOOGONG LONDON TEL: (01) 439-0501/3 TELEX: 22375 KOTRA G



When a company calls Daewoo, there are 70,000 reasons why.

Get to know the people at Daewoo, and you'll see the reasons more and more companies are calling the company few had even heard of.

You'll see the exceptional dedication and energy that's brought Daewoo over \$3 billion in sales in just 16 years.

You'll also discover the talent and innovation that have allowed us to expand into dozens of new fields, making Daewoo one of the largest, most diverse multinational companies in the world. From shipbuilding to textiles, our global operations are growing more successful each year.

And you'll find insight and foresight, two more reasons our well-trained people have been able to earn and keep the trust of an impressive list of prominent companies. The kind that demand a lot from their partners.

The fact is, people are Daewoo's greatest resource. So the next time you need good partners, no matter what your project or problem, look for good people. There are 70,000 of them at Daewoo.

London Office
Daewoo Int Co (UK) Ltd
Temple House, 82 Northgate Road, South Harrow, Middlesex
HA 2 OYL, London, England.
Tel: 081-439-3942 Telex: 807072 DAEWOO G 894285 DAEWOO G
Cable: DAEWOOCT HARROW

DAEWOO

BECAUSE GOOD PEOPLE MAKE GOOD PARTNERS.

C.P.O. Box 2810, 8269 Seoul, Korea
Tel: DAEWOO K23341-5,

Home computers star in W H Smith surge

W. H. Smith has not always enjoyed the recognition in the market which it deserves as one of the country's most successful and retail groups. But the surge in pretax profits for the first 10 months of the transitional year from £1.4m to £20.1m might prompt some reassessment.

Precise interpretation may be a little difficult because Smith is in the midst of changing to a May year-end. These 10-month figures to December 3 leave out the lucrative and crucial trading immediately ahead of Christmas.

Turnover is crucial to this kind of business, and Smith managed to raise sales from £596m to £770m. The full importance of this can be seen in the retail division where new space added 1.5 per cent to sales and inflation may have contributed another 5 per cent, but volume accounted for a 7 per cent rise.

The star performer on the retail side was the ubiquitous home computer. Smith now has 30 computer shops within-

shops and will be opening another 16 or 17 this year. Sales of computers and software soared from £1.5m to £27m, and Smith is clearly convinced that this is a long-term business.

Despite the alleged attractions of computers, sales of books also increased. But magazine sales were more mixed. Periodicals suffered a decline of 3 per cent while specialist magazines sold in greater numbers.

Turnover for the wholesale news operation increased 6.3 per cent, but profits did not change. Newspaper cover prices stayed the same, but some magazines and periodicals, which make up 50 per cent of the wholesale business, put up their cover prices. There was a 1.7 per cent fall in sales of periodicals.

More members and sales generated better sales for the book club, after a slightly sticky period. Higher demand for books, allied with improved distribution helped publishing. But Crossroad, the American

religious publisher, and Kaleidoscope, both of which lost money, were sold at a net cost, entered as an extraordinary debit of £590,000. The trading losses were taken above the line, and that chapter is closed.

The Smith board is understandably cautious about the six months to the end of May, although shareholders will be content with the interim dividend of 1.5p net on the A-shares, up from 0.875p. Long-term borrowings are almost nil, and on yesterday's share price of 140p, up 2p, the yield is still defensive.

Birmid Qualcast

Birmid Qualcast, the West Midlands lawnmowers, central heating boilers and founders group, has produced and astonishing recovery in profits. In the year to end of October, 1983, pretax losses of £1.4m were transformed into £9.4m profits. This was helped by a

dramatic cut in the losses of the foundries division and record profits from both the lawnmower and central heating businesses.

A final dividend of 2p is being recommended lifting the total for the year to 2.35p - a level which approaches the payout the company used to make in the late 1970s.

On the stock market, the shares surged 13p to 79p spurred on by the news that further progress is expected this year.

There is still much to be done in the foundries division. Last year, the group managed to stop the worst of the haemorrhage, reducing the trading losses of the foundries from £5.6m to £1.5m and in the three months since, they have achieved breakeven.

But this may not be expected to continue even though the group will undoubtedly derive some benefit from the closure of Ford's Thames Foundry at Dagenham, and, further rationalisation either through the industry-wide schemes that

have been floated or individually is inevitable.

The central heating division

saw its profits surge £1.4m to

£7.3m against a background of

extremely competitive con-

ditions while the home and

garden equipment business also

achieved record trading profits

of £4.5m despite the fact that

the weather was hardly conducive to the sale of lawnmowers.

These two divisions have given Birmid the financial strength to support its foundries which make components for Britain's declining motor industry, through four years of heavy losses. The benefits of this balancing act are now beginning to show through in a strengthened balance sheet.

Birmid is still the biggest of the automotive iron foundry groups in the country and intends to remain that way. So the company future is still firmly tied to the fortunes of the motor industry.

Market report

page 21

RECENT ISSUES		Choice	
Amco Energy Sp Ord (1984)	75	Price	75
Cat 25p Ord (1987)	425		
Cable & Wireless 10p (1984)	160		
Datasys Inc Com Shs 50,000	75		
Elan Corp 25p Ord (1984)	200		
General Cable 10p (1984)	97		
Homes 10p Ord (1985)	35		
High-Speed Services 10p Ord (1978)	140		
Kodak 25p Ord (1984)	75		
Levolor 10p Ord (1984)	224		
Money Fins 25p Ord (1984)	224		
Radio City 25p Ord (1984)	66		
Sperry Corp 10p Ord (1984)	55		
Type Test 10p Ord (1984)	160		
Unibond 25p Ord (1984)	105		
Vale Fins 10p Ord (1984)	145		
Westinghouse 10p Ord (1984)	145		
XYLIVX 10p Ord (1984)	45-5		

Issue price in parentheses. *Unlisted Securities. * by banks.

1983/84 Int. Gross Div Yield

High Low Stock Price Chg/pe Yield

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORNS		Choice	
1983/84 Exch 140p 1984 100%	12.844	9.325	
1984/85 Exch 85p 1984 100%	3.629	3.629	
1985/86 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1986/87 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1987/88 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1988/89 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1989/90 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1990/91 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1991/92 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1992/93 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1993/94 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1994/95 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1995/96 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1996/97 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1997/98 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1998/99 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1999/2000 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1983/84 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1984/85 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1985/86 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1986/87 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1987/88 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1988/89 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1989/90 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1990/91 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1991/92 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1992/93 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1993/94 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1994/95 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1995/96 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1996/97 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1997/98 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1998/99 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1999/2000 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1983/84 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1984/85 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1985/86 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1986/87 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1987/88 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1988/89 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1989/90 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1990/91 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1991/92 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1992/93 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1993/94 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1994/95 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1995/96 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1996/97 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1997/98 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1998/99 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1999/2000 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1983/84 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1984/85 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1985/86 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1986/87 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1987/88 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1988/89 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1989/90 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1990/91 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1991/92 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1992/93 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1993/94 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1994/95 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1995/96 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1996/97 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1997/98 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1998/99 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1999/2000 Exch 120p 1984 100%	11.857	9.828	
1983/84 Exch 120p 1984 100%</td			

Tillotson launches traded options

By Vivien Goldsmith
Tillotson Financial Options, a subsidiary of the London Investment Trust, yesterday launched the first financial package tailor-made for the fast-growing traded financial options market.

The service allows money managers and speculators to take a view on the future price of currencies, bonds, gold and stock market indices such as the New York Standard & Poor's or the new Stock Exchange 100 index.

By taking either a call option, which is the right to buy the underlying asset at a fixed price, or a put option, which is the right to sell at that price, traders and businessmen can limit their exposure to currency fluctuations.

But Tillotson expects that most customers will be using the markets to make dealing profits.

The oldest option market on US Treasury bonds started only 14 months ago. The Standard and Poor's index launched last March already averages more than 100,000 options traded per day — more than the entire number of futures contracts traded in London in a day.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	10%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Rate Rate.
■ Total deposits on rates of under £10,000. 5%: £10,000 up to £20,000. 6%: £20,000 and over. 7%.

MARKET REPORT • by Michael Clark

Guinness rises as recovery is confirmed

Following the appointment of Mr Ernest Saunders as managing director two years ago, the fortunes of the ailing brewer have turned distinctly better. Word in the market suggests this recovery is likely to continue.

Laurel Milbank, which estimates profits will rise "quite strongly" over the next couple of years, expects a profit for the current year of £70m, against £58.8m in 1983. For 1985, that figure could stretch to nearer £80m and this will eventually be reflected in the share price.

Elsewhere in the drinks sector, Border Breweries rose

sterling on the foreign exchange prompted rises of up to 1½% among Government securities.

There were renewed bid whispers about Gestetner, the office equipment manufacturer, where the shares jumped 12p to a new high of 93p. At least three large broking firms with strong European connections were buying the shares yesterday at close on 1 million shares changed hands. Mr David Gestetner, the chairman, said: "We know nothing about it. Anything you tell me is news."

Gestetner has long been tipped as a possible takeover target and over the past six months has risen from a low of 29p, but, with the Gestetner family controlling the bulk of the all-important voting shares, any approach would have to be agreed.

Gulf Fisheries, which handles the investments of the Kuwaiti Royal Family, has once again cut its stake in Lonrho, the international trading giant, where it was once the largest single shareholder.

Gulf has now sold 9 million shares since the end of January, as the Lonrho price pushed towards the 130p level. At last night's 140p, Gulf's sales would be valued at over £12m. Gulf still continues to own 38.6

43p to 155p after receiving an approach.

The rest of the equity market welcomed the overnight rally on Wall Street where the Dow Jones Industrial Average rose by nearly 14 points. Prices were marked higher in London at the start of business and dealers reported active two-way trade.

Unfortunately, prices failed to hold their best levels and this was reflected in the FT Index, which closed 4.5 up at 816.4, having been 7.3 higher earlier in the day. The Stock Exchange Index of 100 top companies was interested in making a bid. But, last night, TI retorted with the comment: "There is nothing

elsements climbed 4p to 182p after talk of a lunch with the company at the offices of the broker, Feilding Newsom-Smith. Barratt is due to unveil interim profits next month which will be more than passing interest to analysts who have been steadily downgrading their estimates this year.

This time, they are looking for pretax profits of £25m against £20.7m. For the full year

Mr Bristol has already used part of the proceeds to top up his stake in Berkeley Exploration & Production, one of his old spin-offs, with the purchase of an extra 375,000 shares. Bristol Oil & Mineral now owns a total of 1.55 million shares in Berkeley amounting to 15.18 per cent. Berkeley improved 3p to 133p, while Bristol Oil & Mineral lost an early lead to close 1p down on the day at 63p.

Coats Patons is stepping up the pressure in its bid for control of Aer Needles, Britain's largest producer of knitting needles, with the purchase of an extra 87,000 shares at the bid price of 86p.

MONEY MARKETS

The Bank of England took account of the problems the market has been having lately in mustering adequate liquidity and included a £17m "repo" in the total £417m assistance it provided to the discount houses.

The bank opened with a forecast of £350m shortage and that figure went without amendment throughout the session.

The midday tranche of

assistance amounted to £356m, comprising £179m of outright purchases of bills, across all four bands at established intervention prices, and £177m of purchase and resale agreements

the figure is expected to be about the £60m level compared with last year's figure of £52.7m. Earlier estimates were as high as £65m.

Shares of Acrow "A", the engineer, are being tipped as a recovery prospect, and one mystery buyer has succeeded in picking up more than 1 million shares this week alone. Yesterday's rise added 1p to 22½ for a rise on the week of 24p. Over the past three years pretax losses have totalled around £15m.

Mr Paul Bristol's Bristol Oil & Minerals has decided to have a shake-up of its oil exploration business and is selling three of its subsidiaries, including BW Mud, Northern Barite Producers and Offshore Equipment Rentals for a total of £6.8m.

The buyer is a consortium headed by the BW Mud management and a number of sympathetic institutions.

Between them they have formed a company to buy all the assets, knowhow and goodwill valued at £2.23m. Net proceeds from the sale after paying back outstanding borrowings amounts to £4.16m.

Wood Mackenzie, the stockbrokers, are recommending Royal Bank of Scotland as a strong buy and say the price allows little for a possible bid. The group's restructuring should help push profits higher over the next couple of years and shareholders can expect above average dividend growth because of the group's vulnerability to a bid. The shares rose 4p to 224p yesterday.

Mr Bristol has already used part of the proceeds to top up his stake in Berkeley Exploration & Production, one of his old spin-offs, with the purchase of an extra 375,000 shares. Bristol Oil & Mineral now owns a total of 1.55 million shares in Berkeley amounting to 15.18 per cent. Berkeley improved 3p to 133p, while Bristol Oil & Mineral lost an early lead to close 1p down on the day at 63p.

Coats Patons is stepping up the pressure in its bid for control of Aer Needles, Britain's largest producer of knitting needles, with the purchase of an extra 87,000 shares at the bid price of 86p.

COMMODITIES

The Bank of England took account of the problems the market has been having lately in mustering adequate liquidity and included a £17m "repo" in the total £417m assistance it provided to the discount houses.

The bank opened with a forecast of £350m shortage and that figure went without amendment throughout the session.

The midday tranche of

assistance amounted to £356m, comprising £179m of outright purchases of bills, across all four bands at established intervention prices, and £177m of purchase and resale agreements

Property bolsters Crest Nicholson

By Andrew Cornelius

The shares of Border Breweries (Wroxham) leapt 43p to 155p yesterday after news that the company is in talks with a mystery suitor. At this level the brewer is valued at £8.3m.

Possible bidders are thought to be Wolverhampton & Dudley, Greenall Whitley and Whitbread, which owns 17 per cent of the company's shares. Traditionally Whitbread has held large shareholdings in small brewers to deter other companies from bidding.

Talks boost Border Breweries' shares

The shares of Border Breweries (Wroxham) leapt 43p to 155p yesterday after news that the company is in talks with a mystery suitor. At this level the brewer is valued at £8.3m.

Possible bidders are thought to be Wolverhampton & Dudley, Greenall Whitley and Whitbread, which owns 17 per cent of the company's shares. Traditionally Whitbread has held large shareholdings in small brewers to deter other companies from bidding.

In brief

• Dalgety, the agricultural and trading group, yesterday announced the £32m disposal of its American vegetable and soft fruit freezing business, Dalgety Foods, to J R Simplot of Boise, Idaho.

The proceeds for the disposal will be used to reduce group borrowings of £250m to £24m, with the balance to be taken as stock in the new company formed by Simplot. In the year to the end of last June Dalgety Foods made pretax profits of £700,000 on turnover of £100m.

• Joseph Webb: Half-year to Sept 30, 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 3,223 (2,505). Trading profit 653 (326). Pretax profit 452 (95), after interest 200 (232). Tax 298 (16). Internat payment: 0.13p net a share (same).

• Reliance Industrial Holdings: Half-year to Oct 31, 1983. Interim payment up from 0.85p to 0.94p net a share. Figures in £000. Board reports that the outcome for the full year is difficult to predict. Trading up to Christmas was buoyant, but the pattern of trading afterwards always takes a few weeks to establish. However, the Chairman would be disappointed not to see a continuing improvement.

• RM Douglas (Holdings): Half-year to Sept 30, 1983. Interim payment unchanged at 0.375p net a share. Figures in £000. Turnover 64,203 (65,374). Trading profit 1,994 (1,505). pretax profit 200 (loss 96), after depreciation 1,876 (1,704) and redundancy costs 83 (nil). Tax 340 (381).

• Simplot and Jack Mines: No dividend for 1983. Figures in Rd (Rs) equals £1.95. Net inc 967 (2,074). Tax 437 (873).

• Copenhagen Handelsbank: Div for 1983, 15 per cent. Figures in Danish Kr millions (Kr equals £1.46). Divs, interest and commission received 5576.5 (6012.9). Interest paid 4038 (4309). Other ord inc 476.3 (406.5). Pretax profit 2246.2 (663.5) after salaries and pensions 1105.2 (1016.), other expenses 463.6 (422.1), provisions for bad and doubtful debts 300 (434). Tax 862.2 (186.1). Transfer from inv fund 30 (30) and from prior year 165.3 (164.1).

Securicor steady with £11.5m

By Michael Prest

Securicor Group, the communications and services company, raised its pretax profits fractionally from £11.4m to £11.5m in the year to the end of September.

The final dividend has been increased by 0.1 p to 1p net, to give a full payout for the 12 months of 1.44p net against 1.3p.

At the same time, Securicor Services, the listed security company which is 50.7 per cent owned by Securicor Group, suffered a fall in pretax profits for the same period from £9.43m to £8.94m. But its final dividend of 1.8p net produces a total for the year of 2.7p. up from 2.47p net.

Securicor deal also provided 22 acres of freehold property near the M25 in Surrey. The board is recommending payment of an increased final dividend of 2.1p per share. The year against the year, 2.35p for the year.

The board would be disappointed not to see a continuing improvement.

The group claims that the volume of traffic handled in the past year has grown by 50 per cent, a much faster rate than that achieved by competitors. The group claims that the value of the investment in the air courier services may now be bigger than the development costs.

Great store is also being put by the agreement with British Telecom to establish a joint venture to operate one of the two licensed cellular radio networks.

Securicor Granley Systems, the alarm business, traded profitably last year. Securicor Group's turnover rose from £238m to £267m.

Commercial Property

Profitable farm leasebacks

A detailed analysis of the investment performance of the different types of let farms held by the financial institutions, published today, shows that of the three main types - leasebacks, let estates and other FRI (full repairing and insuring) farm tenancies - leasebacks are generally the most profitable units because of their size, standard of fixed equipment and quality of tenant.

This conclusion comes in an occasional paper in the Savills/RTP agricultural performance analysis, which covers 429 let properties in institutional ownership totalling 450,000 acres.

During the period December 1976-December 1982, the financial institutions in the analysis acquired some 258,000 acres of farmland, more than half the let land now held by them. Whereas at the end of 1976 the acreage held on traditional estates (groups of farms managed as a single unit) was only slightly less than that acquired by sale and leasebacks, a significant shift towards leasebacks took place during the period under review. Of the farmland purchased by the funds in 1982, 64 per cent was on sale or leasebacks and 27 per cent on traditional estates.

At present traditional estates account for 37 per cent of the acreage held by the financial institutions, while 45 per cent was acquired by sale and leaseback and 15 per cent is held as other FRI farms. Another shift is under way, however, because the substantial increase in the vacant possession premium since 1982 has considerably reduced acquisition by the sale and leaseback method.

During the study period, the analysis shows that leasebacks have performed slightly better than the other types, although over a shorter period, competition by funds for leasebacks has reduced their performance as high initial rents have reduced the rental growth.

The analysis concludes that leasebacks show the highest total return on investment because of greater capital growth and higher levels of net

income. Gross rents are higher on leaseback land, Savills suggest, because the vendor/tenant is likely to agree to a high initial rent to maximize the sale price. In addition, leaseback farms are generally the most profitable units because of their size, standard of fixed equipment and quality of tenant.

A further advantage is that outgoings are lower on leasebacks than on other farms (less than one third of those incurred on traditional estates), but there is a disadvantage in that, because of the high initial rent, income growth has been slower than on other farms, and has not matched the rate of inflation from 1976 to 1982.

When rental and capital growth are combined, leasebacks are shown to achieve the greatest total return, averaging 19.2 per cent a year. Traditional estates have produced an average of 18.1 per cent a year during the study period, and other FRI farms show 17.5 per cent a year.

Local authorities in the north-west of England are criticized in a report for their lack of realism and apparent insensitivity to the needs of the business world in the region.

Writing in *Review 1983-84* by W. H. Robinson, chartered surveyors, Mr Hugh Richards, senior partner, emphasized the difficulty of obtaining planning consent for development. "There still appears to be an inability on the part of some local authorities to grasp the realities of the economic situation and, although this is not a universal criticism, we in this office continue to see long delays in the planning process and some unrealistic conditions applied to consents when eventually obtained."

He accepts that good planning will be carried out in a continuous rolling programme scheduled to be completed by the end of 1989. The scheme will contain over 500,000 square feet of new development, including about 300,000 square feet of offices, business apartments, high tech and industrial; 24,000 square feet of retail and amenity space and more than 200 units of residential accommodation ranging from one to five bedrooms. It is estimated that the development, when completed, could provide employment for about 1,500 people.

Tarmac will be paying a basic land premium of £1.2m to the corporation, who will also share in the equity of the development.

Christopher Warman

LEASE OR FREEHOLD FOR SALE IN JERSEY, C.I.

Modern Town Centre Development Site of upwards of 20,000 sq ft, with car parking for 6-8 cars. Licensed Restaurant, dancing, etc. Fire approval for 340 covers includes "optional" Leisure Centre, etc. Estimated income £1,000 per annum leaving ground floor available approx. 8,000 sq ft.

Apply Managing Director on 0534 72010

OFFICES TO LET

18,500 sq. ft.

GREAT LONDON HOUSE

HAMPSTEAD ROAD, NW1

Close Euston Road and Main BR Stations

All on one level with basement car parking

OFFERS

David Miller reports from Sarajevo on the future facing Torvill and Dean

The stars who became suns in the Olympic firmament



There is an overriding principle in any professional plans for their future between Christopher Dean and Jayne Torvill that they should remain true to the artistic integrity which makes them supreme amateur champions and such an idyllic young couple.

On St Valentine's morning Dean gave his partner an orchid. We cannot know of what it spoke, yet it was symbolic of the intensely shared creative brilliance which would win them the ice-dance Olympic gold medal that evening with an unprecedented 12 maximum marks from the nine judges. As with the greatest exponents of theatrical dance, the romance and tragedy of their *Bolero* rose above any question of personal affection, which there undoubtedly must be, to have sustained nine years of mutual devotion.

So mentally tense was Dean that after a celebration party in the British section of the Village, which continued long after Princess Anne left at 1.30 am, he was

awake again after only two hours' sleep. Miss Torvill lay dreaming till late, when she was woken, characteristically of this city, by a chambermaid giving her flowers of personal appreciation. Downstairs, among dozens of telegrams, was one from the Queen: "Many congratulations on a superb performance which we watched with great pleasure."

If Torvill and Dean achieved the illusion of being in another world, somehow apart from the rest of the competitors, it was indeed so: a performance instinctive rather than conscious. "We weren't with the audience last night, we were with each other," Dean said yesterday morning, talking in that unassuming way which makes the vision of his choreography such an astonishment. He added: "It was a sort of hypnotic trance, in which all the work you have done before comes out of you."

They discreetly but insistently deny that they are likely at present to marry, yet admit they cannot contemplate working without each other, whether performing professionally or teaching. "We could only coach as a couple," Dean said, almost thinking aloud, smiling benignly and

provocatively at a press gathering which was working up a soufflé of Mills and Boon confection.

Olympic champions often tell you that everything thereafter, in their lives is an anticlimax. Torvill and Dean do not yet know where they are going, except that after the world championships in Ottawa in March, where they must surely win for the fourth year, they step off the kerb into an uncharted area of commerce.

There is no established ice-dance theatre, as opposed to the individual figure skating showmanship of the former gold medallists, John Curry and Robin Cousins, or the Americans Dorothy Hamill, Peggy Fleming, and Charie Tickner, bronze medalist at Lake Placid.

It is said that Hamill, the gold medalist in 1976, can earn £15,000 a week, and Tickner more than half that; it is probable that Cousins, with his own Electric Ice company, which ran for 15 weeks at Victoria Palace last autumn and returns to Bristol soon, earns even more. It would be surprising if he had not taken more than a half a million pounds over four years, including his two and a half seasons world-

wide with *Holiday on Ice*, and the US professional circus, Pro-Skate, at Madison Square Garden.

What is the market for Dean's more subtle, refined inspiration? It was noticeable that here in Sarajevo it took a week for the audience to switch on to what they were seeing, and in the original set pattern programme the mood was flat. Are Torvill and Dean in a sense too clever for the audience they already have, and the restricted physical circumstances of an ice rink too unsophisticated for the milieu to which they aspire?

Discussing their prospects, Cousins says: "I was lucky. Most of the medalists in 1980 were eastern European, and everyone commercially was wanting me. This year, there are Scott Hamilton and Rosalyn Summers. It has been said that the gold medal for Summers is the difference between two million and two thousand dollars."

"Ice dancing is not on the Pro-Skate circuit but it might pick up when Chris and Jayne are free of the regulations imposed by competitive dancing. The important thing for them is that they will

not want to change their conception. I wouldn't want to, they won't."

Torvill said yesterday that the ideal would be to establish an "academy of ice dance" in Nottingham, or, more probably, in London, but in conjunction with commercial performances. "I cannot see a school working out as a commercial concern. It is too expensive. At the moment, what happens after Ottawa is a full stop. We don't know the next paragraph."

It is estimated that Nottinghamshire council have spent £53,000 sponsoring their two modest citizens over the past four years, and investment in projection for Nottingham, which has been absurdly cheap. Yet Dean was quick to point out that sponsorship, the finance to be able to train in Germany, was not the most basic factor in producing champions.

"It is determination," he insists. "Whatever the sport, you have got to spend the time." And Miss Torvill adds: "Without sponsorship, maybe it would have taken longer." There was a calm certainty in her tone which did not allow for the possibility they might not have become champions.

They admit that the Olympics have been the most arduous competition yet, because of rest days between each of the three programmes, with judges and press being present every time they practise.

We may decide a judging system which gives perfect marks even when Miss Torvill touches the ice with one hand, a system which is arbitrary and suspect in its results, as are other judged competitions such as dressage, diving, gymnastics and boxing. Yet no rival competitor, judge, journalist or spectator has had the slightest doubt this past week that the British couple are unique.

From the first moment of the "Bolero", when they have risen from their knees off the ice, made two sinuous, erotic gestures of the hip, and then glide away in a sudden, ominous crouch loaded with dire premonition, they captivated an audience of millions. "I never saw them perform before like they did last night," said Marie Therese Kresselmayer, their host at the Oberstdorf rink in Germany, where they train. It was indeed a truce: whether it was sport really became irrelevant. It elevated the Olympics.

CRICKET

Botham evens a score and then runs out of luck

From Derek Hodgson, Auckland

Seeing Botham run out, when 70 not out and in full flight, by an adamant Foster is perhaps the one enduring memory from a final day's play in the Test series. The third Test match was a predictable draw and New Zealand won the Jordan Rosebowl, the silver trophy awarded the winners of England-New Zealand contests for the first time.

There was a smell of cordite in the air when Hadlee took the third new ball of the match, with England 355 for five. The follow-on saved, in the 102nd over of England's first innings, seven wickets down.

Hadlee and Botham are born opponents, when facing each other, bowling or batting, there is always the atmosphere of the duel. Hadlee, with his wide-brimmed hat and thin moustache, even walks like a gunfighter. Nothing sinister about Botham. He always carries an air of honest improvisation yet is deadly with it. Botham has not forgotten the caning Hadlee gave him on that fatal Friday afternoon in Lancaster Park and today was to be a moment of retribution.

Hadlee bowled one loosener with the old ball that Botham ignored as a blank shot. The first delivery of the new ball crashed through extra cover for four. The second was despatched, even faster, to the boundary, square on the offside. The third went back past Hadlee, as straight as a bullet and the last two balls of the over were wisely pitched too wide for Botham to drive.

Randall and Botham are born opponents, when facing each other, bowling or batting, there is always the atmosphere of the duel. Hadlee, with his wide-brimmed hat and thin moustache, even walks like a gunfighter. Nothing sinister about Botham. He always carries an air of honest improvisation yet is deadly with it. Botham has not forgotten the caning Hadlee gave him on that fatal Friday afternoon in Lancaster Park and today was to be a moment of retribution.

Hadlee and Botham are born opponents, when facing each other, bowling or batting, there is always the atmosphere of the duel. Hadlee, with his wide-brimmed hat and thin moustache, even walks like a gunfighter. Nothing sinister about Botham. He always carries an air of honest improvisation yet is deadly with it. Botham has not forgotten the caning Hadlee gave him on that fatal Friday afternoon in Lancaster Park and today was to be a moment of retribution.

Martin Crowe had earlier been hit by Botham for 18 off one over before Randall, who had been overtaken by his familiar dithers in the nineties, was forced to take the single for his seventh Test century (342 minutes, 12 fours) by Botham simply charging down the pitch after Randall had hesitated over taking a single from a tickle to leg.

Foster then chose discreetly to guide along Willis and Cowans for another 43 runs. He drove Boeck for a fine straight six and he and Cowans added 43 in an hour for the last wicket, threatening briefly the record of 59 set by Knott and Gifford at Trent Bridge in 1973. When the captain was asked later what Botham said to Foster on his return to the dressing room, he found the equivalent of the soccer manager's time-honoured excuse for missing the sending-off incident. "I was watching the ball at the time."

Willis said: "I wasn't there", then smiled. The captain rightly had high praise for the two men most responsible for guiding England out of peril: "We chose Chris Smith because we felt he would take some getting out on this pitch. Randall is not everyone's cup of tea in England but he does show others with more ability how to stay in on good pitches and make runs."

Willis admitted that England's bowling had not shown the hoped-for penetration but praised Cowans's development:

Randall was then caught at cover at 371. Marks fell to a lively Chatfield and Botham was 59 when he was dropped by the solitary slip, Jeff Crowe, off Hadlee. He then added another

overs to 371, Marks fell to a lively Chatfield and Botham was 59 when he was dropped by the solitary slip, Jeff Crowe, off Hadlee. He then added another

overs to 371, Marks fell to a lively Chatfield and Botham was 59 when he was dropped by the solitary slip, Jeff Crowe, off Hadlee. He then added another

NEW ZEALAND v ENGLAND TEST AVERAGES

ENGLAND

Batting

Inns	Not	Total	Runs	Not	Total	Runs	Not	Total	Runs	Not	Avg
3	1	148	91	74.08	1D S Smith	1	251	123	10.00	1	10.00
4	0	128	125	10.00	J V Coney	2	232	123	10.00	1	10.00
2	1	26	15*	25.00	J C Cowans	3	230	128	10.00	1	10.00
4	0	25	20	8.00	M D Cowan	1	218	130	14.50	1	14.50
4	0	25	20	8.00	D W Taylor	1	148	99	10.00	1	10.00
2	1	25	20	8.00	M G Cowdrey	0	144	99	10.00	1	10.00
4	1	54	35*	18.00	R J Hadlee	0	97	64	24.25	1	24.25
4	0	55	37	18.00	G P Matthews	2	90	57	18.50	1	18.50
2	1	25	15	6.00	M G Cowdrey	1	27	15*	10.00	1	10.00
2	1	25	15	6.00	N G Cowans	1	21	10	6.00	1	6.00
1	0	25	7	2.80	S L Stock	2	10	6	5.00	1	5.00
3	0	14	10	4.00	* Not out	2	0	7	5	1	5.00
4	1	14	6	4.00							

Total (no wicket)

15

BOWLING: Wicket 3-17-0 Cowans 2-1-4-0

ENGLAND: First Innings

G Foster c Smith & Hadlee

A J Lomax b Cowans

D W Randall c Wright & Chatfield

J V Marks b Cowans & Cowdrey

M G Cowdrey b Cowans

N G Cowans b Cowdrey

R J Hadlee b Cowans

G P Matthews b Cowans

M G Cowdrey b Cowdrey

N G Cowans b Cowdrey

A J Lomax b Cowdrey

D W Randall b Cowdrey

J V Marks b Cowdrey

M G Cowdrey b Cowdrey

N G Cowans b Cowdrey

A J Lomax b Cowdrey

D W Randall b Cowdrey

J V Marks b Cowdrey

M G Cowdrey b Cowdrey

N G Cowans b Cowdrey

A J Lomax b Cowdrey

D W Randall b Cowdrey

J V Marks b Cowdrey

M G Cowdrey b Cowdrey

N G Cowans b Cowdrey

A J Lomax b Cowdrey

D W Randall b Cowdrey

J V Marks b Cowdrey

M G Cowdrey b Cowdrey

N G Cowans b Cowdrey

A J Lomax b Cowdrey

D W Randall b Cowdrey

J V Marks b Cowdrey

M G Cowdrey b Cowdrey

N G Cowans b Cowdrey

A J Lomax b Cowdrey

D W Randall b Cowdrey

J V Marks b Cowdrey

M G Cowdrey b Cowdrey

N G Cowans b Cowdrey

A J Lomax b Cowdrey

D W Randall b Cowdrey

J V Marks b Cowdrey

M G Cowdrey b Cowdrey

N G Cowans b Cowdrey

A J Lomax b Cowdrey

D W Randall b Cowdrey

J V Marks b Cowdrey

M G Cowdrey b Cowdrey

N G Cowans b Cowdrey

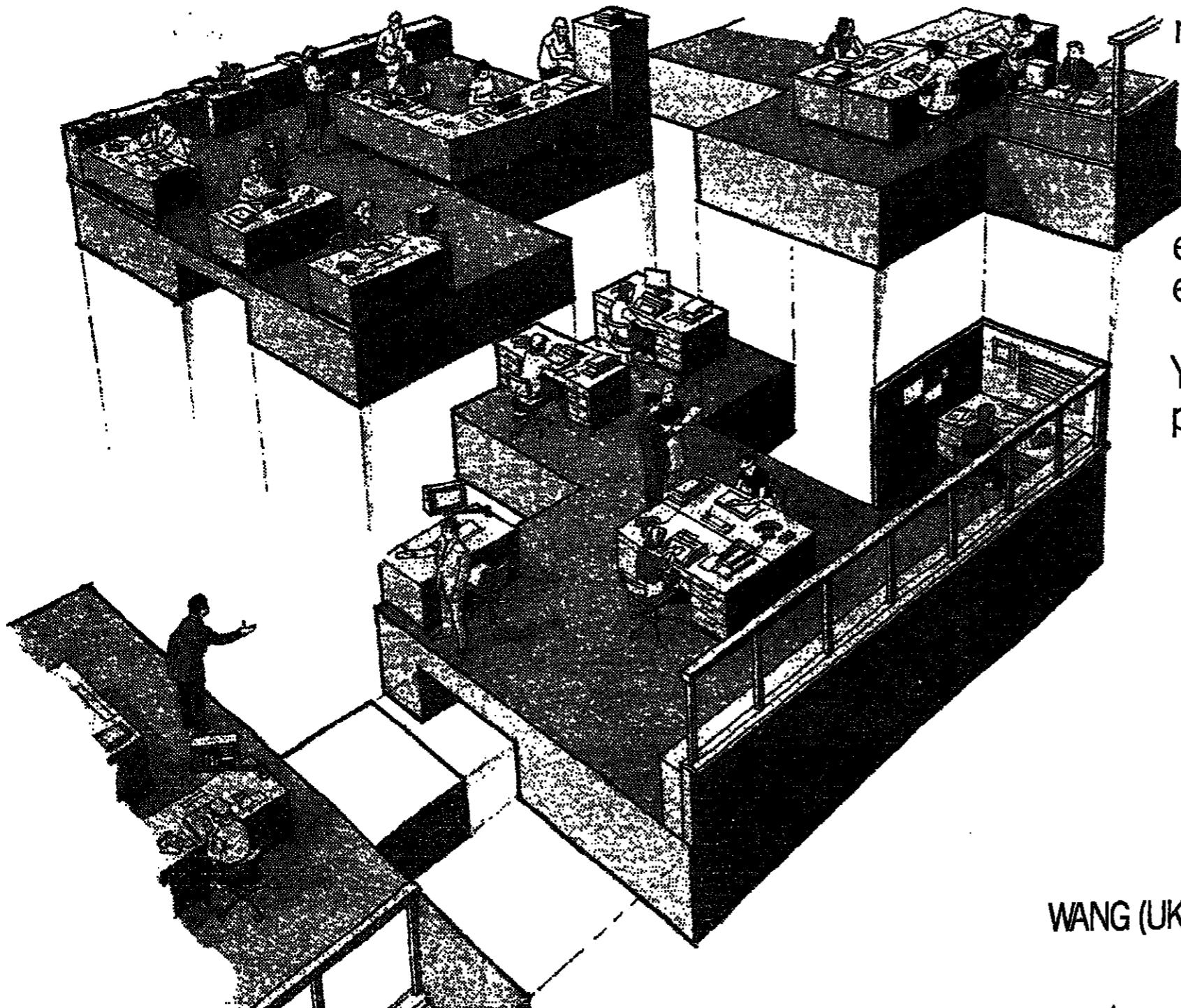
A J Lomax b Cowdrey

D W Randall b Cowdrey

</

Wang office automation.

It's how all the pieces of the puzzle fit together.



Once you've bought one piece of Wang equipment, you're on your way to total office automation.

That's because every item of Wang wizardry is fully compatible with every other.

The ideal starting point for Wang office automation is the new Wang Professional Computer, a desktop machine capable of word processing, accounting, forward planning, filing and even drawing graphs.

From just one Wang PC you can build a system to automate your entire company.

You can connect it to a chain of other PC's, plug in to a Wang VS computer system, or communicate with a mainframe computer.

Many people embarked on the road to office automation when they installed Wang's world renowned word processing.

But they didn't get left behind with an obsolete system. The Wang Office Information System will quite happily grow into office automation too.

Just add whichever extra components you need.

Wang were the first in office automation. In fact we invented the term when we integrated both words and numbers.

It spelt the end of the old world of filing cabinets, typewriters and mountains of waste paper.

It ushered in a new era of increased efficiency and a more dynamic working environment.

Talk to Wang about office automation. You'll find everything fits together like the pieces of a puzzle.

WANG
The Office Automation
Computer People.

WANG (UK) LTD., 661 LONDON ROAD, ISLEWORTH, MIDDX.
TEL: 01-560 4151. TELEX: 928446.
LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, MANCHESTER, LEEDS.

RACING

Dalbury team to complete a swift treble

By Dick Hinder

Peter Haynes, the Chichester trainer, is certainly striking while the iron is hot. His progressive young hurdler Dalbury is attempting to win his third race in 16 days when he tackles the Burnham-on-Sea Handicap Hurdle at Taunton today.

Last Thursday Dalbury presented Haynes with an ideal gift for his thirty-third birthday, when romping home by four lengths from Park Rainbow at Wincanton. Previously he won the same margin, at Windsor, partnered on both occasions by the promising 7lb-claimer Peter Corrigan, who again has the ride.

Corrigan, who joined Haynes from Richard Hannon four months ago, was on the mark with Deep In Debt at Folkestone yesterday for his new stable, and will help to offset Dalbury's penalty for his Wincanton success.

Party Miss, who was beaten 12 lengths by Dalbury at Windsor, will make a much closer contest of it this time on 15th best terms and Odin, from Brian O'Neill's small but in-form stable, is on a handicap mark. But Dalbury looks capable of defining top weight in style.

Stefan Mellor, the Lambourn trainer, has had a steady stream of winners recently - Mister Lord and Krug scored for him at the end of last week - and Nudge Nudge, who chased home Another Pal at Wolverhampton last time out, should carry on the good work in the first division of the Staple Fitzpaine Novices' Hurdle. The second division of this event may go to Fulke Walwyn's only runner at the meeting. Adm-

Wayward Lad in the clear

Rumours that the virus which has struck at Michael Dickinson's Harewood stable had reached the Gold Cup favourite, Wayward Lad, were soundly scotched by the champion trainer yesterday.

"He is absolutely nothing wrong with him," Dickinson said. "He is sound and has passed the blood test."

Dickinson, who normally achieves a 50 per cent success rate with his runners, has had all his horses

tested following the poor running of several short-priced favourites. As a result, ten Harewood horses are now on the sick list, including Ashley House, who is one of Dickinson's three Grand National hopes.

Dickinson reported that his other main Gold Cup hope, last year's winner Bregava, still had the virus. "He is fairly perky and I am reasonably confident that he will be fit and well on Gold Cup day," he says.

Francome nine short of 1,000 winners

John Francome is nine short of his 1,000th winner in Britain following a double on Left Bank and Nalan at Folkestone, yesterday. If the champion jockey escapes injury, he could beat Stan Mellor's record of 1,034 winners before the close of the season in June.

Poor jumping had marred Left Bank's previous performances this season but Francome conjured some fine leaps out of the gelding in the Cliftonville Handicap Chase. He gave a good view of his jockeying, though, just as he did in front of the last to beat Buck and Wing.

The stewards called in his trainer, David Mellor, to explain the horse's improved performance compared with his last run at

Leicester where he finished a well-beaten fifth. The stewards accepted Mellor's statement that the horse had lost confidence after his initial two races this season.

At Worcester Michael Dickinson's son suffered another reverse in the Lowesmoor Handicap Chase when Fearless Imp after making the running and jumping well suddenly went to pieces at the last to be convincingly run out of it by Jugador.

Michael Dickinson had something to cheer about when it was announced yesterday that Robert Sangster's £1m deal to buy Whatcombe stables in Oxfordshire, where Dickinson will train for him on the flat starting in 1986 has been confirmed.

POOL PROMOTERS ASSOCIATION CERTIFIED PPA DIVIDENDS

All dividends are subject to rescrutiny
FOR MATCHES PLAYED FEBRUARY 11th

ZETTERS POOLS LONDON ECT.

CHANGE FOR A WIN... WIN FOR A CHANGE... Go 20 a 1p!

TREBLE CHANCE POOL 4 DRAWS £7.40
24 Pts £361.40 for 5.00 /
23 Pts £5.00 /
22 Pts £1.10 /
22 Pts £0.45 /
20-31 P means BIGGER ENTRANCES for the SAME COST.
SEND FOR COUPONS TO ZETTERS, LONDON EC1P 1ZS

LITTLEWOODS POOLS LIVERPOOL

WINNERS EVERYWHERE! IN THIS WEEK'S
£1,966,466
329 TOP DIVS OF 3,720

TREBLE CHANCE PAYING 6 DIVIDENDS
24 Pts £3,720.88 4 DRAWS £7.10
23 Pts £74.20 10 HOMES £135.50
22½ Pts £19.44 4 AWAYS £1.30
22 Pts £7.76
21½ Pts £3.00
21 Pts £0.88
Treble Chances dividends to odds of 10p
Expenses and Commission 25th January 1984 - 31.9%

GET YOUR COUPON IN NOW!

VERNONS POOLS LIVERPOOL

Winners everywhere in this week's Super shareout of
£518,769

FOR ONLY 6 GOES A PENNY

St. Gose a Penny Triple Chance
5 Dividends
24 pts £394.30
23 pts £23.25
22½ pts £4.90
22 Pts £1.90
21½ Pts £0.75
Total Chances dividends to odds of 10p
Expenses and Commission for 25th January 1984 - 31.9%

Above Dividends to odds of 10p

ASK YOUR LOCAL COLLECTOR FOR VERNONS EXCLUSIVE 6 GOES A PENNY TRIPLE CHANCE COUPONS WITH THE INSTANT COPY

**9 HOMES £15.95
(Nothing Barred)**

**5 AWAYS £2.65
(Nothing Barred)**

HI-SCORE POOL £226.35

Winning Match Numbers 5, 8, 30, with any two from 4, 19, 21, 23, 27.

Above Dividends to odds of 10p

TRY VERNONS CHANCELLORS FOR VERNS EXCLUSIVE 6 GOES A PENNY TRIPLE CHANCE COUPONS WITH THE INSTANT COPY

Hywel Davies is a fast-closing fourth with a flair for doubles in the jockeys' championship

Faceless hero with champion's look

Finding your way to Hywel Davies's country lair gives you an instant insight into the character of the man. The rambling old farmhouse that Davies, one of our leading National Hunt jockeys, is in the process of gutting and refurbishing is hidden deep away in the starkly beautiful Wiltshire countryside at the end of a seemingly endless crater-ridden track that makes the moon's surface seem like the M1.

His choice of such a private dwelling reflects the fact that, despite being a rising star in a world that is part of the entertainment industry and subject to all the attendant media hype, Davies has remained his own man and is not unhappy to be a faceless hero.

Articulate, personable and very much a professional, Davies is regarded as a certain future champion by those who know best about these things. Last season he was third in the table with 83 victories; this time, after a slow start by his principal stable, that of Captain Tim Forster, he is a fast-closing fourth and he has recently been picking off doubles (and the odd treble) with the aplomb of Eric Bristow.

Hywel Davies replaces the injured Colin Brown on Les Kennard's Quazar Light in the two-mile Glastonbury Handicap Chase and this combination may prove too strong for Straight Cash and Goldeneye.

There was a flood of money for French Lieutenant, backed from 5-2 to evens, when he made his first appearance of the hunter season at Hereford early this month. But the seven-year-old let down his supporters with some indifferent jumping, and was already beaten when brought down at the third-last, leaving Cheadle Green to win unopposed. French Lieutenant should recoup the losses at Southwell against weaker opposition; the hint should be taken.

Hywel Davies replaces the injured Colin Brown on Les Kennard's Quazar Light in the two-mile Glastonbury Handicap Chase and this combination may prove too strong for Straight Cash and Goldeneye.

There was a flood of money for French Lieutenant, backed from 5-2 to evens, when he made his first appearance of the hunter season at Hereford early this month. But the seven-year-old let down his supporters with some indifferent jumping, and was already beaten when brought down at the third-last, leaving Cheadle Green to win unopposed. French Lieutenant should recoup the losses at Southwell against weaker opposition; the hint should be taken.

Davies's rationalization of his lack of exposure is simple: "I suppose I'm not flash enough," Rachel, stroking Clint (her pet dog), backs this up by saying: "We're quiet people and so is Captain Forster." However, she then reveals that even if her other half is philosophical about his anonymity she is not a little perplexed about it. "Whenever you watch racing on TV they always say 'There's John Francome,' or 'That Jonjo's mount.' Hywel never gets a mention."

Davies and O'Neil have little cause for complacency. Apart from Davies's undoubted natural ability, he has the one quality that characterizes all champions — single-mindedness. Riding big-race winners is not nearly as important to him as becoming champion jockey, he says and, talking to the men for whom he has ridden, the same theme crops up time and again — that of the nice guy who is determined to be first.

Forster, who trains near Davies at Wantage, has this to say about the man who has been his stable jockey for the past three seasons: "He's the ideal stable jockey. I took him on principally because he's very strong and the right jockey to handle the big, old-fashioned type of chasers that I favour. I also like him as a person. He gets on with the job and gets on with everybody. But he does have an ambitious streak."

Roddy Armitage, one of Davies's former employers, says: "He's got that killer instinct to get to the top. He's the sort who will worry himself sick if he's getting left behind." Pursuit of his goal involves Davies in, among other things, keeping his natural body weight of 11 stones down to around 10 stones in order to be eligible for as wide a range of mounts as possible.

It also involves him in watching endless race videos, not only to improve his technique, but to watch for promising runs by other horses whose trainers he will then approach for the ride. "It's a business," he says.

Winners came but progress was steady rather than spectacular. With Bob Champion as stable jockey and Richard Rowe, Gerry Enright and other talented



young riders on Gifford's books, Davies found that the opportunities even for a rider of his calibre were limited. So, after three seasons at Findon, he accepted the offer as first jockey to Armitage (Taffy had been forced to retire through injury). He rode 80 winners in the two seasons he was with Armitage and then, with Armitage's reluctant blessing, made the move to Forster's more powerful yard in the 1980/81 season.

Forster mentioned strength in the saddle as being one of Davies's greatest qualities. However, he has been cautioned only once for excessive use of the whip; but has firm views on this topic.

"We're professionals, we have a job to do. Horses are like children — they always see how far they can go. You have to give them a slap to put them in their place. I have ridden in Norway, where you are not allowed to hit a horse unless you keep your hands on his shoulder and give him a tap. They (the horses) laugh at you. It's not a race. I think it makes dogs (racing jargon for a horse who will not give his all) out of horses."

On another, more contentious issue, that of race fixing, loyalty to colleagues makes Davies more guarded, but he nevertheless, has some interesting things to say. He himself has never been approached to stop a horse and has known of only two jockeys who have been.

He agrees with Ryan Price's view that the public see skulduggery everywhere and cites a recent example of how an innocent happening can seem crooked in their eyes. "When Drumsdowney won at Chepstow after being pulled up in his previous race, *The Sporting Life* man said there should have been an inquiry.

National ambition

"Yes, there should have been. Even Captain Forster said 'I'm ashamed, they should have had us in'. The horse had just come over from Ireland and it took us a long time to get him right. When I restrained him in his first race at Worcester he resented it and pulled himself up. We found on the gallops afterwards that he preferred being allowed to bowl along in front and at Chepstow when he won he was given his head. The way it read in *The Life*, it made it sound as if I had stopped the horse before".

Apart from winning the jockeys' championship, Davies's greatest ambition is to win a Grand National. In this he has a powerful ally in the shape of Last Suspect, who beat last year's Aintree hero, Cobrie, at Chepstow recently.

Last Suspect belongs to Anne, Duchess of Westminster, who owned the great Aricle. The Duchess refused to risk Aricle over the Aintree obstacles but is not totally against the National. Last Suspect missed the entries for this year's race but Forster believes that the Duchess may well agree to his running in 1985. Forster and Davies see him as an ideal National-type; Forster should know, having won two Nationals with Well To Do and Ben Nevis.

So if you are looking for a couple of long-range bets you could do worse than take odds about Last Suspect for next year's Aintree spectacular and Hywel Davies for next season's jockeys' title. Better still, back them in a double. After all, that is what Davies seems to specialize in these days.

John Karter

Worcester results

1.30 FOREGATE CHASE (Div 1: novices 110yd) (11 runners)

1. MARCH 22. ANOTHER SIMON (Mrs A Garson) A Garson 10-12-0

2. GOLDEN KNELL (C) (Mrs J Besby) Mrs J Besby 9-12-0

3. LEADERSHIP (C) (Mrs S James) Mrs S James 10-11-1

4. DEO DEDO (Mrs B W Parry) Mrs B W Parry 10-12-0

5. HERRING CROW (F) (Mrs J Crawford) Mrs J Crawford 7

6. RHYTHM VINTAGE (Mrs J Finch) Mrs J Finch 7-12-0

7. SACRED HAL (Mrs D Fowler) Mrs D Fowler 8-12-0

8. THYATIR (S) (Mrs A Gill) Mrs A Gill 7-12-0

9. TUCKER (Mrs C Finch) Mrs C Finch 7-12-0

10. BUCKING (S) (Mrs Cindy) Mrs Cindy 7-12-0

11. KRISTER (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

12. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

13. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

14. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

15. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

16. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

17. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

18. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

19. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

20. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

21. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

22. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

23. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

24. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

25. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

26. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

27. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

28. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

29. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

30. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

31. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

32. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

33. BUCKING (S) (Mrs A Finch) Mrs A Finch 11-12-0

Court of Appeal Law Report February 16 1984 Chancery Division

'Locally' in planning notice is intelligible and enforceable by court

Alderson v Secretary of State for the Environment

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice Robert Goff

[Judgment delivered February 9]

The word "locally" had a particular meaning and its presence in a planning notice did not render the notice invalid.

The Court of Appeal held, allowing an appeal from Mr Justice Webster on October 6, 1983 (*The Times*, October 10, 1983), who had held that the words "locally" had no meaning in law, and had declared the notice invalid.

Mr Stephen Aitchison for the secretary of state; Mr William Kingston for the respondent.

LORD JUSTICE WALLER said that the notice served on the

respondent, Dr Douglas Arthur Alderson, had sought to enforce a planning condition that his house should be occupied by "a person employed or last employed locally in agriculture... or in forestry".

That wording was based on a recommended form set out in Department of Environment Circular 5/1968 and amended (substituting "employed" for "last employed locally") in Circular 24/1973. It was a standard condition used thousands of times all over the country.

A similar condition, but excluding the word "locally", had been held to be valid on the test applied by the House of Lords in *Fawcett Properties Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment* (Court of Appeal [1981] AC 616). Lord Denning at p 678 and Lord Jenkins at pp 693 and 694. In fact, Lord Denning had even suggested, at p 680, that the words "in the**Lump sum in lieu of commission is taxable**

McGregor (Inspector of Taxes) v Randall

McGregor (Inspector of Taxes) v Gillen

Before Mr Justice Scott

[Judgment delivered February 9]

A once-only payment of £6,000 by an employer to an employee to vary the terms of a service agreement by making away his right to receive commission was an emolument from the employment and taxable under Schedule E. Mr Justice Scott so held in the Chancery Division allowing an appeal by the Crown from the King's Lynn General Commissioners.

The commissioners had determined that the sum was paid to each of the taxpayers, Mr Derek Randall and Mrs Christopher Gillen, who were not chargeable to income tax under the provisions of sections 181 and 183 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown; Mr Randall did not appear and was not represented; Mr Gillen in person.

MR JUSTICE SCOTT said that the taxpayers were directors of a group of companies and had service agreements entitling them to receive payment and profit commissions.

In 1979 the group became wholly owned by a Swedish company that had a policy of remunerating the payment of salary only. Thus the taxpayers agreed to accept £6,000 each for the variation of their service agreements. Additionally they both received substantial increases in salary.

The question was whether those two payments were taxable as emoluments within the provisions of sections 181 and 183 of the 1970 Act. Following the decisions in *Prendergast v Cameron* (1940) 23 TC (1940) 1 All ER 908, if an employee accepted a lump sum in lieu of a right to receive commission, that sum was taxable.

The £6,000 payment had been trivial in amount in comparison with the commission that might have been earned, but the commissioners were not justified in law in their conclusion that the sums were not chargeable to Schedule E tax. The appeals were allowed.

Solicitor: Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

British Airways' application against Lakers fails

British Airways Board v Laker Airlines Ltd and Others

The Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Brian Wilkinson) allowed an order on February 3 on application made by British Airways pursuant to liberty to apply granted by the Court of Appeal in its judgment and order last July (*The Times* July 27, 1983; [1983] 3 WLR 544). The order was that Lakers should use their best endeavour to procure that British Airways should cease to be parties to Lakers' action against them and other airlines in the United States.

The order was stayed pending an

Validity of 'without prejudice'

Norwich Union Life Insurance Society v Tony Waller Ltd

Before Mr Justice Harman

[Judgment delivered February 7]

The rubric "without prejudice" was not properly attached to a notice from a lessor to his lessee calling for a rent review. Although no special form of words was necessary to constitute a valid trigger notice, a notice that was equivocal was ineffective.

Mr Justice Harman so held in the Chancery Division in answer to a question raised by an originating summons issued by the lessor as to whether or not he had given a valid notice in writing calling for a rent review.

Mr Deric Wood, QC and Mr Paul Morgan for the lessor; Mr Robert Pryor, QC and Mr Edward Colc for the lessee.

MR JUSTICE HARMAN said that the question turned on the construction of a rather brief letter of August 4, 1982 to the lessee from an attorney surveyor acting for the lessor headed "Without Prejudice". It was first necessary to decide whether the letter was admissible in evidence or whether it was privileged.

His Lordship adopted the ruling of Mr Justice Vaughan Williams in *In re Daintrey* ([1983] OB 116, 119) that the rule which excluded documents marked "without prejudice" had no application unless some person was in dispute or negotiation with another.

The letter of August 4 had not been written in the course of negotiations; it was written at a time when no view was emanating from the lessee, entirely as an opening shot where no war had been declared or dispute arisen. It was therefore not governed by the rubric "without prejudice" and was not privileged.

His Lordship then considered whether the letter was a valid trigger notice. It was common ground that no special form of words was necessary to constitute such a notice. But this notice was equivocal.

As in *Shirleas Properties Ltd v Henzi* ([1983] 268 EG 362) it was unclear whether this was the beginning of the rent review machinery or merely a preliminary step before the rent review machinery was put in motion. As it was equivocal it was ineffective as a trigger notice.

Solicitors: Mr D. M. Hopkins, Norwich; Brighouse White & Orchart, Knebworth.

European Law Report**Reducing cost of state drugs bill**

Dophar et al v Netherlands

Case 238/82
Before: Judge J. Mertens de Wilmars, President, and Judges T. Koopmans, K. Bahlmann, V. Galmar, P. Pencaute, Lord Mackenzie Stuart, A. O'Keeffe, G. Bosco, O. Due, U. Everling and C. Kakkouri.Advocate General: F. Mancini.
[Judgment delivered February 7]

In order to reduce the financial burden on the sickness insurance fund of bearing the cost of pharmaceuticals the Dutch Minister of Health adopted in 1982 a decree providing that persons subject to the compulsory health care insurance scheme in The Netherlands no longer had the right to medications and other products set out in the annexes to the decree. Supply of some of those medications was prohibited because there were cheaper medications having the same therapeutic effect for others the cost of supply would no longer be reimbursed by the sickness insurance fund because they could be bought either than through a chemist.

The cost of other specified medications would only be reimbursed if the sickness insurance fund so authorized. Authorization would be given only if it could reasonably be accepted that failure to supply the medication would compromise to an intolerable degree the results of treatment.

Twenty-three pharmaceutical companies brought proceedings before the Dutch courts for an order suspending the implementation of the decree on the ground that it was contrary to Community law. The Dutch court referred the matter to the preliminary ruling under article 177 of the Treaty.

In its judgment the Court of Justice of the European Communities held as follows:

The legislation in question ensured that an important percentage of the population was reimbursed for the consumption of pharmaceuticals which could be prescribed by an approved doctor. Community law did not limit the power of the member states to organize their social security systems and adopt measures intended to regulate the consumption of pharmaceutical products in the interests of balancing the budgets of their health insurance schemes.

In regard to a scheme based on the reimbursement of the cost of prescribed medicines, it was not, in principle, contrary to Community law to draw up lists of products excluded from the system of reimbursement in order to limit costs.

Even if such measures did not have a direct effect on imports of pharmaceuticals they might still have an effect on the marketing of such products and could indirectly influence the possibility of importation.

Appeal to the House of Lords, leave for which was refused by the House on November 10, the hearing being fixed to commence on June 5, 1984. Pending the hearing of the appeal Lakers were restrained from causing or permitting the further prosecution of the action against British Airways or taking any steps in that action with respect to British Airways.

Lakers had caused a subpoena to be issued directed to Mr John Meredith, general manager of British Airways for the Americas to take his deposition in the action.

Lakers had undertaken not to offer Mr Meredith's testimony or

Employment immediately before transfer

Alpha Fields Ltd v Barratt

Whether or not a person was employed "immediately before" the transfer of a business within the meaning of regulation 5(3) of the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations (SI 1981 No 1794) was a question of fact dependent upon the circumstances of each case, Mr Justice Tudor Evans, said in the Employment Appeal Tribunal.

His Lordship, sitting with Mr E. Alderton and Mr J. Powell on February 9, said that the effect of the regulations was to provide that a transfer of a business involving from one to another did not operate so as to terminate the contract of employment of any person employed by the transferor.

Solicitor: Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Striking insurance broker off register

James v Insurance Brokers Registration Council

The Disciplinary Committee of the Insurance Brokers Registration Council could not under a duty of its position to offer an adjustment to a person accused of a disciplinary offence in order for him to produce a document which would assist his defence, where he had already been given a generous opportunity to put his house in order but had not done so.

Mr Justice Mann, so stated in the Queen's Bench Division on February 7, dismissing an appeal by Mr Hubert Stanley James, brought under section 18(1) of the Insurance Brokers (Registration) Act 1977, against a decision of the disciplinary committee to strike him off to be struck off the register of insurance brokers under section 15(2) of that Act for contravention of rules made.

The erasure had not taken effect, by virtue of section 18(4) of the Act, pending the determination of this appeal, but it would now do so; the suspension did not continue pending any appeal to the Court of Appeal. The court had no power to extend it, and would not have exercised such a power if it had had it.

If a taxpayer wished to conduct his own case he could not merely produce his argument in a written form; he had to attend for an oral hearing, producing documents, if required, to supplement his case.

Commissioners had a discretion to admit written submissions in certain circumstances, but it could not be said that they erred in refusing the taxpayer's written "pleadings and affidavit" in this case.

HIS LORDSHIP said that this was the first appeal to be brought under the provisions of the 1977 Act. The court would be slow to interfere with the professional judgment of a tribunal such as the disciplinary committee, and in any event there had been abundant material before the committee which could justify its decision.

The erasure had not taken effect, by virtue of section 18(4) of the Act, pending the determination of this appeal, but it would now do so; the suspension did not continue pending any appeal to the Court of Appeal. The court had no power to extend it, and would not have exercised such a power if it had had it.

If a taxpayer wished to conduct his own case he could not merely produce his argument in a written form; he had to attend for an oral hearing, producing documents, if required, to supplement his case.

Commissioners had a discretion to admit written submissions in certain circumstances, but it could not be said that they erred in refusing the taxpayer's written "pleadings and affidavit" in this case.

HIS LORDSHIP said that this was the first appeal to be brought under the provisions of the 1977 Act. The court would be slow to interfere with the professional judgment of a tribunal such as the disciplinary committee, and in any event there had been abundant material before the committee which could justify its decision.

The erasure had not taken effect, by virtue of section 18(4) of the Act, pending the determination of this appeal, but it would now do so; the suspension did not continue pending any appeal to the Court of Appeal. The court had no power to extend it, and would not have exercised such a power if it had had it.

If a taxpayer wished to conduct his own case he could not merely produce his argument in a written form; he had to attend for an oral hearing, producing documents, if required, to supplement his case.

Commissioners had a discretion to admit written submissions in certain circumstances, but it could not be said that they erred in refusing the taxpayer's written "pleadings and affidavit" in this case.

HIS LORDSHIP said that this was the first appeal to be brought under the provisions of the 1977 Act. The court would be slow to interfere with the professional judgment of a tribunal such as the disciplinary committee, and in any event there had been abundant material before the committee which could justify its decision.

The erasure had not taken effect, by virtue of section 18(4) of the Act, pending the determination of this appeal, but it would now do so; the suspension did not continue pending any appeal to the Court of Appeal. The court had no power to extend it, and would not have exercised such a power if it had had it.

If a taxpayer wished to conduct his own case he could not merely produce his argument in a written form; he had to attend for an oral hearing, producing documents, if required, to supplement his case.

Commissioners had a discretion to admit written submissions in certain circumstances, but it could not be said that they erred in refusing the taxpayer's written "pleadings and affidavit" in this case.

HIS LORDSHIP said that this was the first appeal to be brought under the provisions of the 1977 Act. The court would be slow to interfere with the professional judgment of a tribunal such as the disciplinary committee, and in any event there had been abundant material before the committee which could justify its decision.

The erasure had not taken effect, by virtue of section 18(4) of the Act, pending the determination of this appeal, but it would now do so; the suspension did not continue pending any appeal to the Court of Appeal. The court had no power to extend it, and would not have exercised such a power if it had had it.

If a taxpayer wished to conduct his own case he could not merely produce his argument in a written form; he had to attend for an oral hearing, producing documents, if required, to supplement his case.

Commissioners had a discretion to admit written submissions in certain circumstances, but it could not be said that they erred in refusing the taxpayer's written "pleadings and affidavit" in this case.

HIS LORDSHIP said that this was the first appeal to be brought under the provisions of the 1977 Act. The court would be slow to interfere with the professional judgment of a tribunal such as the disciplinary committee, and in any event there had been abundant material before the committee which could justify its decision.

The erasure had not taken effect, by virtue of section 18(4) of the Act, pending the determination of this appeal, but it would now do so; the suspension did not continue pending any appeal to the Court of Appeal. The court had no power to extend it, and would not have exercised such a power if it had had it.

If a taxpayer wished to conduct his own case he could not merely produce his argument in a written form; he had to attend for an oral hearing, producing documents, if required, to supplement his case.

Commissioners had a discretion to admit written submissions in certain circumstances, but it could not be said that they erred in refusing the taxpayer's written "pleadings and affidavit" in this case.

HIS LORDSHIP said that this was the first appeal to be brought under the provisions of the 1977 Act. The court would be slow to interfere with the professional judgment of a tribunal such as the disciplinary committee, and in any event there had been abundant material before the committee which could justify its decision.

The erasure had not taken effect, by virtue of section 18(4) of the Act, pending the determination of this appeal, but it would now do so; the suspension did not continue pending any appeal to the Court of Appeal. The court had no power to extend it, and would not have exercised such a power if it had had it.

If a taxpayer wished to conduct his own case he could not merely produce his argument in a written form; he had to attend for an oral hearing, producing documents, if required, to supplement his case.

Commissioners had a discretion to admit written submissions in certain circumstances, but it could not be said that they erred in refusing the taxpayer's written "pleadings and affidavit" in this case.

HIS LORDSHIP said that this was the first appeal to be brought under the provisions of the 1977 Act. The court would be slow to interfere with the professional judgment of a tribunal such as the disciplinary committee, and in any event there had been abundant material before the committee which could justify its decision.

The erasure had not taken effect, by virtue of section 18(4) of the Act, pending the determination of this appeal, but it would now do so; the suspension did not continue pending any appeal to the Court of Appeal. The court had no power to extend it, and would not have exercised such a power if it had had it.

If a taxpayer wished to conduct his own case he could not merely produce his argument in a written form; he had to attend for an oral hearing, producing documents, if required, to supplement his case.

Commissioners had a discretion to admit written submissions in certain circumstances, but it could not be said that they erred in refusing the taxpayer's written "pleadings and affidavit" in this case.

HIS LORDSHIP said that this was the first appeal to be brought under the provisions of the 1977 Act. The court would be slow to interfere with the professional judgment of a tribunal such as the disciplinary committee, and in any event there had been abundant material before the committee which could justify its decision.

The erasure had not taken effect, by virtue of section 18(4) of the Act, pending the determination of this appeal, but it would now do so; the suspension did not continue pending any appeal to the Court of Appeal. The court had no power to extend it, and would not have exercised such a power if it had had it.

If a taxpayer wished to conduct his own case he could not merely produce his argument in a written form; he had to attend for an oral hearing, producing documents, if required, to supplement his case.

Commissioners had a discretion to admit written submissions in certain circumstances, but it could not be said that they erred in refusing the taxpayer's written "pleadings and affidavit" in this case.

HIS LORDSHIP said that this was the first appeal to be brought under the provisions of the 1977 Act. The court would be slow to interfere with the professional judgment of a tribunal such as the disciplinary committee, and in any event there had been abundant material before the committee which could justify its decision.

The erasure had not taken effect, by virtue of section 18(4) of the Act, pending the determination of this appeal, but it would now do so; the suspension did not continue pending any appeal to the Court of Appeal. The court had no power to extend it, and would not have exercised such a power if it had had it.

If a taxpayer wished to conduct his own case he could not merely produce his argument in a written form; he had to attend for an oral hearing, producing documents, if required, to supplement his case.

Varying periodical payments order

Moore v Ball

The words "on complaint" in section 60 of the Magistrates Courts Act 1980 which provides: "Where a magistrate has made an order for the periodical payment of money, the court, may, on complaint revoke, revise or vary the order" should be construed so as to apply to any person who had the right to receive the periodical payments for his own benefit could apply for a variation.

had been demonstrated that the secretary of state had not been given specifically the power to apply to the court to take advantage of

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Share in the rewards of your own success.
Knightsbridge Secretaries seek an experienced and dynamic business generator. Our success formula is based on competitive pricing, quality service to customers and concern for all our staff. Are you the right person to join our team and share in the rewards of a growing Agency?

Enquiries are invited either on an employee or self-employed basis. For a strictly confidential discussion Please ring Sally Owens on 01-235 5884.

4 Port Street, SW1

KNIGHTSBRIDGE SECRETARIES

LONDON FLATS

CHELSEA - Modernised 4th fl. flat. 2 bed. 2 bath. Recd. £1,200. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY Furnished flats & houses for letting in all areas. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHESTERFIELD - 3 bed. 2 bath. 1st fl. flat. Tel. 01-455 6245.

UK HOLIDAYS

CAMP BEAUMONT American style summer camp for children. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

01-499 8802

LANDLAD GARDENS NW3

Excellent newly converted 2nd fl. 2 bed. 1 bath. £1,200. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

WELL SPACED FLAT

Well spaced flat. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

LONDON FLATS

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

WE ARE LOOKING FOR FIRST CLASS SECRETARIES TO JOIN OUR TEAM

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY Furnished flats & houses for letting in all areas. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHESTERFIELD - 3 bed. 2 bath. 1st fl. flat. Tel. 01-455 6245.

PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

01-499 8802

LONDON FLATS

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY Furnished flats & houses for letting in all areas. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHESTERFIELD - 3 bed. 2 bath. 1st fl. flat. Tel. 01-455 6245.

PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

01-499 8802

LONDON FLATS

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY Furnished flats & houses for letting in all areas. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHESTERFIELD - 3 bed. 2 bath. 1st fl. flat. Tel. 01-455 6245.

PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

01-499 8802

LONDON FLATS

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY Furnished flats & houses for letting in all areas. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHESTERFIELD - 3 bed. 2 bath. 1st fl. flat. Tel. 01-455 6245.

PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

01-499 8802

LONDON FLATS

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY Furnished flats & houses for letting in all areas. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHESTERFIELD - 3 bed. 2 bath. 1st fl. flat. Tel. 01-455 6245.

PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

01-499 8802

LONDON FLATS

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY Furnished flats & houses for letting in all areas. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHESTERFIELD - 3 bed. 2 bath. 1st fl. flat. Tel. 01-455 6245.

PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

01-499 8802

LONDON FLATS

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY Furnished flats & houses for letting in all areas. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHESTERFIELD - 3 bed. 2 bath. 1st fl. flat. Tel. 01-455 6245.

PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

01-499 8802

LONDON FLATS

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY Furnished flats & houses for letting in all areas. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHESTERFIELD - 3 bed. 2 bath. 1st fl. flat. Tel. 01-455 6245.

PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

01-499 8802

LONDON FLATS

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY Furnished flats & houses for letting in all areas. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHESTERFIELD - 3 bed. 2 bath. 1st fl. flat. Tel. 01-455 6245.

PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

01-499 8802

LONDON FLATS

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY Furnished flats & houses for letting in all areas. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHESTERFIELD - 3 bed. 2 bath. 1st fl. flat. Tel. 01-455 6245.

PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

01-499 8802

LONDON FLATS

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY Furnished flats & houses for letting in all areas. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHESTERFIELD - 3 bed. 2 bath. 1st fl. flat. Tel. 01-455 6245.

PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

01-499 8802

LONDON FLATS

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY Furnished flats & houses for letting in all areas. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHESTERFIELD - 3 bed. 2 bath. 1st fl. flat. Tel. 01-455 6245.

PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

01-499 8802

LONDON FLATS

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY Furnished flats & houses for letting in all areas. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHESTERFIELD - 3 bed. 2 bath. 1st fl. flat. Tel. 01-455 6245.

PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

01-499 8802

LONDON FLATS

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY Furnished flats & houses for letting in all areas. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHESTERFIELD - 3 bed. 2 bath. 1st fl. flat. Tel. 01-455 6245.

PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

01-499 8802

LONDON FLATS

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY Furnished flats & houses for letting in all areas. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHESTERFIELD - 3 bed. 2 bath. 1st fl. flat. Tel. 01-455 6245.

PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

01-499 8802

LONDON FLATS

Good flats, shortlets and studio and/or room processors. Tel. 01-562 802. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1668.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

8.00 Ceefax AM. News and information service, available on every TV set.

8.30 Breakfast Times with Frank Bough and Seline Scott. Today's Thursday specials include the medical item and the food and cookery spot (both of them some time between 8.30 and 9.00). Royal Totems include news at 8.30 and weather news at 8.30; sport (8.40 and 8.45); TV Choice (8.55); Round-up of the morning papers (7.10 and 8.15).

9.00 Terzan, Lord of the Jungle: cartoon: 9.20 The Genuine Antiques How to tell fake "antique" furniture from the real thing; 9.45 Ceefax pages. **10.30** Play School: the guest is Don Spencer; 10.55 Olympic Grandstand: The Men's Cross-Country, The Men's Downhill, Ice Hockey. There is news of the Men's 1,500m Speedskating and the 4x10km Cross-Country Relay. 1.45 King Rollo; 1.50 Eric-a-Bac.

2.00 The Afternoon Show: Today's topics are obsessive gambling (with studio discussion) and those people, mainly women, who devote their lives to caring for elderly relatives. And Christine Keeler is interviewed. **2.40** Dynasty: Lindsay (Katy Kurzen) makes a distressing discovery (r). **3.25** Arthur Negus Enjoys: A 19th Century breakfast in the state dining room at Goodwood.

3.50 Magic Roundabout: Eric Thompson tells the story (r); 3.55 Play School: It's Thursday; 4.20 The Adventures of Tin Tin: Cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Bernard Holley reads from Joan Eustington's Jonny Briggs and the Jubilee Concert; 4.30 Fonz and the Happy Days Gang (r); 5.00 John Craven's Newsround; 5.10 Blue Peter; 5.35 The Wombles.

5.40 Sixty Minutes: The line-up is: News (5.40), weather (5.45), regional magazines (5.55) and closing headlines (5.58).

6.40 Olympic Grandstand: The Ladies Figure Skating Championship, and Siding: the Man's and Woman's Downhill.

7.30 Top of the Pops: with Simon Bates and Peter Powell.

8.05 The Living Planet fifth film in David Attenborough's series (of 12). In Seas of Grass, Mr Attenborough goes on a tour of the world's grasslands, from South America to North America, Eurasia to Africa. We discover why people are an integral part of the grassland ecosystem. (See Choice.)

9.00 News: with Sue Lawley. And weather.

9.25 Diana: Episode 6 (of 10) of Andrew Davies's TV version of the R. F. Delderfield novel. Jan, serving in France, is supervising evacuations when he finds Diana trying to get a group of children over to England, with Kevin McNally and Jenny Seagrove.

10.20 Olympic Grandstand: David Coleman introduces the Men's Figure Skating Championship: The Free Programme.

11.00 Question Time: Sir Robin Day's guests tonight are Kenneth Baker MP, the Minister for Industry and Information Technology; Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC; and Penhaligon, Liberal MP for Bristol, and Elizabeth Rees, managing director of the Link organization that helps school leavers to find jobs.

12.00 News headlines. And weather for Friday.

TV-am

8.25 Good Morning Britain with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. Today's Thursday special: Comedy: Beanie's Today's Thursday; 9.05 Film: (8.55) and Michael Barry's cookery item (9.05). Regular items include news at 8.30, then half-hourly until 8.00 sport (8.35, 7.35); Mad Luzzi (8.50 am, 9.15) and John Stapleton's Spotlight (7.20). Today's special guest: 7.40.

TV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines 9.30 For Schools: Baked Beans; 9.42 Starting Science: 8.59 1.20, 2.00, 4.00, 10.11 Looking after the Young; 10.28 Has Parliament got it right?

10.50 Body's Structure and Functions: 1.10 Basil Brush; 1.22 My Dad is a Docker; 1.39 German Programme.

12.00 Emma and Grandpa: for the toddlers (repeated at 4.00); 12.10 Get up and Go! with Bertie Reid (r) 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian drama serial.

1.00 News at One; 1.20 Thames news area: 1.30 A Plus; Iona Brown, director of the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields chamber orchestra is interviewed by Mavis Nicholson.

2.00 Crown Court: The verdict in the case of a woman (Brenda Fricker) who is accused of murdering her husband. After evidence given by her daughter, the case takes an unexpected turn; 2.30 The Agatha Christie Hour.

3.00 Magnolia Blossom: Ciaran Madden plays the wife whose loyalty to her husband (Jeremy Clyde) is severely tested when she meets another man (Ralph Bates) (r); 3.30 Sons and Daughters: Australian drama serial.

4.00 Children's IT: Emma and Grandpa (r); 4.15 Battling: cartoon: 4.20 Madabout Dog training hints from Barbara Woodhouse; and Matthew Kelly watches sheepdog handlers at work in the Lake District; 4.15 Dawn and the Big Cats: Story of a girl whose father owns a zoo (r); 5.15 The Young Doctors.

5.40 Sixty Minutes: The line-up is: News (5.40), weather (5.45), regional magazines (5.55) and closing headlines (5.58).

6.40 Olympic Grandstand: The Ladies Figure Skating Championship, and Siding: the Man's and Woman's Downhill.

7.30 Top of the Pops: with Simon Bates and Peter Powell.

8.05 The Living Planet fifth film in David Attenborough's series (of 12). In Seas of Grass, Mr Attenborough goes on a tour of the world's grasslands, from South America to North America, Eurasia to Africa. We discover why people are an integral part of the grassland ecosystem. (See Choice.)

9.00 News: with Sue Lawley. And weather.

9.25 Diana: Episode 6 (of 10) of Andrew Davies's TV version of the R. F. Delderfield novel. Jan, serving in France, is supervising evacuations when he finds Diana trying to get a group of children over to England, with Kevin McNally and Jenny Seagrove.

10.20 Olympic Grandstand: David Coleman introduces the Men's Figure Skating Championship: The Free Programme.

11.00 Question Time: Sir Robin Day's guests tonight are Kenneth Baker MP, the Minister for Industry and Information Technology; Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC; and Penhaligon, Liberal MP for Bristol, and Elizabeth Rees, managing director of the Link organization that helps school leavers to find jobs.

12.00 News headlines. And weather for Friday.

Now well into its 12-week run, David Attenborough's THE LIVING PLANET (BBC 1, 8.05) continues to prove why even a new installment – despite its title – is not letting down its illustrious predecessor, *Life on Earth*. Their principal common denominator is, of course, Mr Attenborough himself, who is heard more than seen in tonight's film, *Seas of Grass*, and his imprint is everywhere. And there is the same exhilarating atmosphere of marvel in long shot (widescreen) as in close-up (the 20-inch tongue of a predator picking off juicy termites from their tunnel walls). When Mr Attenborough does come into view tonight, he demonstrates that some causal disregard for danger that must put him beyond the insurance pale serves both as a rubbish dump for worker ants and their cemetery.

● Radio highlights: The repeat transmission of Seneca's tragedy *THYESTES* (Radio 3, 7.45pm) gives us another chance to admire the way that the translator (Jane Elder), actor (Mervyn Jenkins), music illustrator (Peter Gossage) and actors (Dennis Quillier, Richard Pasco and Anton Lesser) have breathed new and exciting life into a work that has long, and undeservedly, languished in the shadows... *KALEIDOSCOPE* (Radio 4, 9.30pm) has a longish dance of its own, with Hockney to mark the arrival from the Hayward Gallery to Bradford of his exhibition of "purer" photographs. Hockney is deep in one of his periodic phases of art reassessment and is, therefore, sparing in his use of the cliché, around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Radio highlights: The repeat transmission of Seneca's tragedy *THYESTES* (Radio 3, 7.45pm) gives us another chance to admire the way that the translator (Jane Elder), actor (Mervyn Jenkins), music illustrator (Peter Gossage) and actors (Dennis Quillier, Richard Pasco and Anton Lesser) have breathed new and exciting life into a work that has long, and undeservedly, languished in the shadows... *KALEIDOSCOPE* (Radio 4, 9.30pm) has a longish dance of its own, with Hockney to mark the arrival from the Hayward Gallery to Bradford of his exhibition of "purer" photographs. Hockney is deep in one of his periodic phases of art reassessment and is, therefore, sparing in his use of the cliché, around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

● Scrolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a crocodile, the personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of all) and the springtime dance of the prairie chickens, what is literally its stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). There are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem unique to it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that he has created.

